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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Equity: Industry's Remedy

A Long Way 'Round Policy

A Chance for Trail-blazers

¶ **Outside the county** courthouse in Detroit a union band blares rallying tunes while pickets march about the building and union men in automobiles circle near-by streets. Within, Circuit Judge Campbell hears the plea of the Chrysler Corporation for an injunction against squatters in its eight plants; grants it. In the background is the pertinent question as to whether an injunction can be enforced without bloodshed. Thus the new week begins. Of no little importance is the frequency with which a legal maxim appears in recent discussions regarding industry's present conflict with labor. It is to the effect that he who seeks equity must have rendered equity. Labor's counsel quotes it while sit-downers occupy company plants. Company attorneys declare it's beside the point while apparently unwilling to show conformity to it. But many who seek sound solutions for the whole labor problem consider that true equity is a prerequisite to right adjustments. The boon of harmonious co-operation awaits the willingness of management and of labor to render and to receive justice. Such willingness would invoke a law of recompense higher than any court's decree.

¶ **That an advance** in bargaining methods has been achieved—even while the battle goes on for a broader application of the collective bargaining ideal—is emphasized by news from Chicago that with the new week come new wage levels for approximately a million workers in steel mills, packing plants, machine shops, farming machinery plants, automobile factories. Indicative of the trend is the 10 per cent per hour increase bringing $120,000,000 a year additional to steel workers' pay envelopes. Yes, that little word, "equity" is, as the Indians used to say: "Heap strong medicine."

¶ **Another labor story**—this from Washington—contains a rebuke to a type of management which is charged with refusing labor a hearing. The National Labor Relations Board, in ordering the reinstatement of 4000 employees of Remington Rand Inc., office equipment manufacturers—where a strike has continued for 10 months—condemns the company for its refusal to treat with its employees and for its "cold, deliberate ruthlessness" in opposing the strike. The company doubtless has another side of the story. But meanwhile the Government's "brief" may be considered an indicator of official sympathies. The aftermath of former depressions has found labor lagging far behind management as recovery brought prosperity. The present trend seems to demand that the two keep pace. That's the equitable way.

¶ **Comes a temporary lull** in court reorganization plan hearings—which Arizona Senator Ashurst predicts may extend well into July. Time for passions to cool and arguments to jell. Present lineups are inconclusive and Washington hears predictions that if argument continues to pile up, the President may accept a compromise. This would require more discussions. Eventually, it might be found that the process of tipping the scales of Government to serve the New Deal is more lengthy than it would have been to tip the New Deal onto the present scales of Government. It is frequently found that the direct way is the intelligently directed way.

¶ **Trail-blazer Amelia** Earhart Putnam eats hash, eyes the California clouds, and talks about treading out aerial paths which commercial ships may later turn into skyways. Mechanics tune the ship in which she is to embark presently for a buzz around the spinning world. Almost nonchalantly modern adventurers take off, while modern publics nonchalantly watch, on excursions contemplated but a few years since only in fancy. With so much freedom exemplified in fields apart from human relations, it seems unbelievable that wars can go on, and industrial strife continue to mark the struggle of mankind toward its heritage of harmony and plenty. But intelligence continues knocking at the door. More and more it is being admitted.

¶ **Europe's week opens** with Loyalist troops in Spain still showing signs of superior stamina in the Guadalajara sector, capturing men and stores from the rebels, capturing non-Spanish fighters of fascist countries. If Gen. José Miaja had resources similar to the insurgents, present gains might well presage a Loyalist victory; but lacking them the result is unpredictable. Uncertain ethics, uncertain affiliations, mark the Spanish fray. One thing, however, is certain: It's war—and war, like crime, does not pay.

¶ **British statesmen** ponder two notes—German, Italian—dealing with possibilities of framing a new Locarno treaty. While not yet made public, it is assumed the proposals support the aims of the "have not" nations. Before gaining much support they will need likewise to contribute to the hoped-for "western pact." The more weighty nations are putting their weight behind peace.

Japanese Liquidate Venture in Chahar

By the Associated Press

Kalgan, Chahar Province, China, March 15

Evidence that the Japanese military is liquidating one chapter of its military adventures on Chinese territory was seen by Chinese authorities and foreign residents here today.

They believed the proof was accumulating that the Japanese—who have declined to discuss the matter—are withdrawing from the northern and western portions of Chahar Province which have been under their domination for the last two years.

A large party of Japanese Army men was known to have passed through Kalgan en route to Peiping. It was believed to have come from Changpeh, 30 miles north of here, which has been a center of Japanese army activities in this area.

The Japanese Army always has denied that Japanese troops were in Chahar or that it was trying to dominate that province.

U. S. to Analyze Effect of Arms Race on Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—Behind the increasing attention given by the Roosevelt Administration to Europe and to possibilities of halting the current arms race is a very real concern over the effect of this race on America's economy.

The State Department, it is learned today, is preparing with the assistance of such other federal agencies as the Department of Commerce, the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board an analysis of the extent to which American businesss recovery is today resting on the shifting sands of a war boom.

Just how important this factor has become has not yet been fully determined, but some of the most responsible officials in the Administration are convinced that the United States is already sampling the fruit of war business and that the train of economic circumstances which led the United States into the World War is already being repeated.

This does not mean that there is any extensive fear that the United States in in danger of being involved in a European war. On the contrary, the State Department inclines now to the opinion that the actual danger of war in Europe is considerably less than it was six months ago. But there is a very real fear that America's economic recovery is being jeopardized by a false prosperity, against which the neutrality legislation now pending in Congress is no protection whatever.

It is this concern over the economic effect of "preparation for war" rather than any danger of war itself which lies behind the projected trip which Norman Davis, Ambassador-at-Large and chief United States disarmament expert, is to make to Europe this month. And it is this same concern which lies behind the search of the Administra-

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Cotton, laggard among commodities, joins trek toward higher price levels: Financial page.

Uncertain Russia: Trotzkyist Trials and After

Wide Revelations of Conspiracy Give Shock to Dictatorship; Distrust Imperils Party

Stalin Acts to Regain Grip

A new uncertainty appears in Russia—partially disclosed to the outside world by the so-called Trotzkyist trials. But the disagreement between leading figures of the bureaucracy has deeply affected both domestic and foreign policies.

The meaning of these new developments is discussed in the following article, drafted in memorandum form by a leading authority on Russian affairs, who has recently returned from Moscow.

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The atmosphere in Russia is more tense than at any time since we have been here, following disclosures of wide-spread conspiracies against the Stalin regime.

The entire higher bureaucracy is under investigation, and the political police are scrutinizing the records of every responsible official and executive.

Several hundred persons already have been implicated, and those who had any relations with them are under suspicion, however harmless their relations may have been.

There is abundant evidence that Joseph Stalin and his associates were profoundly disturbed by the discovery of conspirators. The leaders included many of the most responsible executives in the state machine, in a position to do much damage. Independent observers disagree about the amount of damage actually done, but most of them agree that so many important persons were in opposition that Mr. Stalin had good reason to be alarmed.

Ruthless Reprisals

The Kremlin has stamped out the conspiracies with its customary ruthlessness. Reprisals have been taken against families and friends. Those not arrested or exiled have been dismissed with black marks which will make it difficult for them to find congenial work.

Several instances have come to my notice of young people being expelled from higher schools, solely because their parents were implicated.

It is worth noting, however, that the vast majority of the population are unaffected.

The conspirators, almost without exception, were members or former members of the Communist Party. Their leaders were professional revolutionaries, temperamentally opposed to any established regime. They had found the Stalin bureaucracy almost as remote from their Utopian ideas as the Tsarism which it succeeded.

There were several groups of conspirators, very loosely connected, which makes it more difficult to ferret them out. The logical suspicion that many have escaped detection makes for mutual distrust.

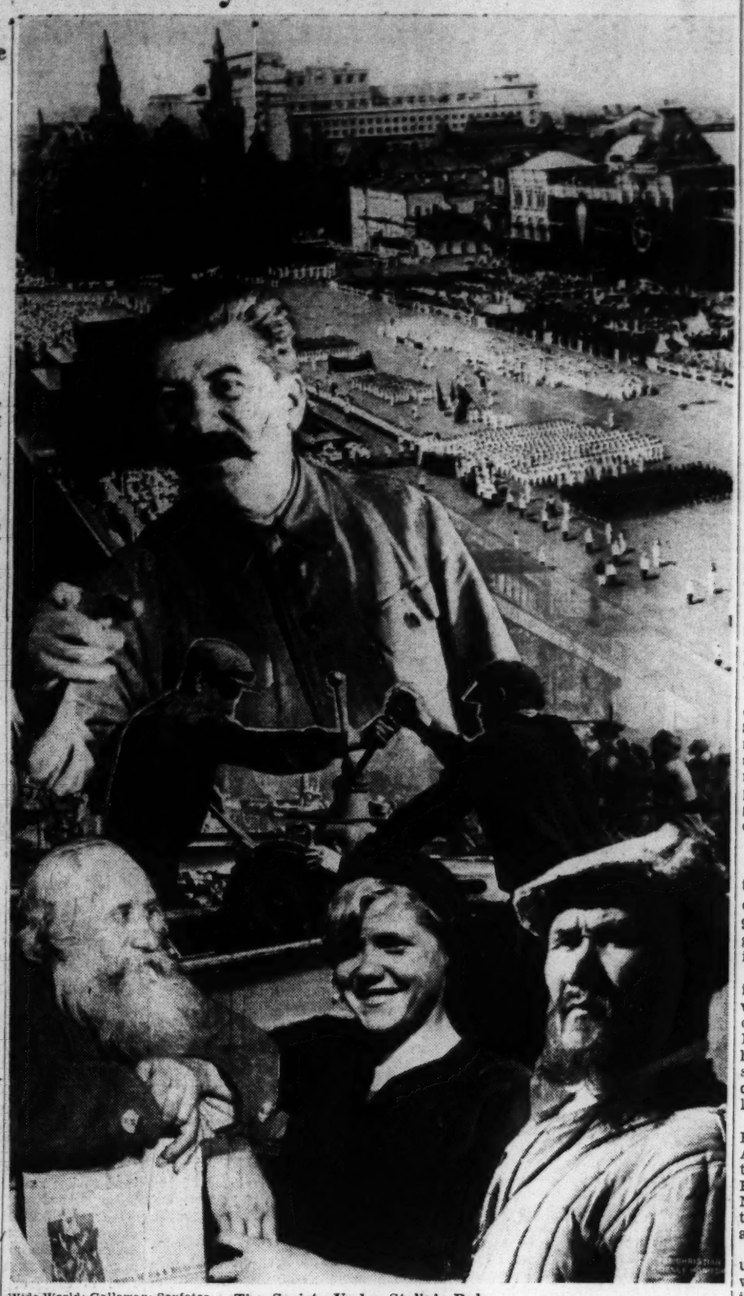
Kiroff Killing Started It

It is now apparent that Sergei Kiroff's assassination in 1934 marked the beginning of civil war among revolutionaries—common to all great revolutions—which Russia hitherto had escaped.

The Stalin regime proved strong enough to eliminate its rivals without itself being fundamentally shaken, but it still has much work to do before opposition is completely out-rooted.

If Mr. Stalin ever had any notion of relaxing his dictatorship, it is certain that he has abandoned such ideas now. The dictatorship is being rapidly strengthened. Mr. Stalin has deposed all theoreticians—historians, jurists—who had argued that the State by this time should have begun to "wither away," in accord

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)



Wide World; Galloway; Sovfotos

The Soviets Under Stalin's Rule

Upper—Shows Red Square as Marching Men Pass the Lenin Mausoleum on Left
Center (Inset)—Joseph Stalin in Vehement Mood
Below—Glimpse of Soviet Industries With Some Types of Workers

Storm at Sea Balks Start Of Earhart Flight

OAKLAND, Calif., March 15 (AP)—Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam today postponed the start of her 27,000-mile globe-girdling flight until tomorrow because of a storm at sea.

Miss Earhart's great, silvery ship, fueled for the trip after weeks of testing and tuning, was guarded in a hangar by 20 United States sailors.

A Pan American clipper ship had to abandon a scheduled trip to Honolulu and return to the mainland after running into thick weather and strong headwinds 400 miles west of San Francisco.

Senate Group Urges Revision Of Interstate Commerce Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—Basing its conclusion on the amazing control secured over the vast Van Sweringen railway empire by George A. Ball, Muncie, Ind., glass-jar manufacturer, by purchase of a few shares of stock at the apex of three lavers of holding companies, the Wheeler interstate commerce subcommittee today recommended a revision and overhauling of the whole section of the Interstate Commerce Act dealing with the matter.

Furthermore, it raised the question of whether stringent federal control of railroad holding companies or an absolute prohibition of such holding companies is the best course for the Government to follow in future, in view of the remarkable facts presented in the Van Sweringen case.

The report, just issued, is a preliminary document, and recapitulates in brief the testimony which has been accumulating for months in the story of the three holding companies which controlled the Van Sweringen empire, layer on layer, like an old-fashioned cake. It was a cake for Mr. Ball and the Wall Street group whom he represented, the report indicates, but it offered less nourishing provender for the minority stockholders. These stockholders, under the present uncertainty of the law and the rise of the corporate entity, the holding company, have inadequte protection. By a complicated task of financial detective work, the subcommittee under Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana and its counsel

(Continued on Page 16, Column 6)

Supreme Court Refuses to Hear 8 Wagner Cases

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The Supreme Court stirred speculation among Administration officials today by refusing to review eight new cases challenging constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act which the Government won in lower courts.

Simultaneously the tribunal postponed until at least March 29 a final decision on validity of the Wagner Labor and Railway Labor laws as presented in five cases already argued.

Supreme Court attaches quickly emphasized that today's action of refusing to review the new controversies did not necessarily indicate the court's views on the litigation. There are a number of reasons which might cause the court to decline to pass on litigation.

A final ruling also was postponed for at least two weeks on constitutionality of the Washington law establishing minimum wages for women. Action was delayed also on a petition for reconsideration of the 4 to 4 decision upholding the New York Unemployment Insurance Act.

Among other actions was the court's refusal to review a new challenge of the old-age benefit sections of the Social Security Act, brought by Norman C. Norman of New York. He lost in the southern New York Federal District Court.

Only one opinion was handed

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Labor Board Assails Rand Strike Tactics; Chrysler Wins Suit

Court Grants Injunction Against Occupation of Auto Plant

Union's Stand Still in Doubt

By the Associated Press

Sit-down strikers were ordered to evacuate Chrysler plants at Detroit by an injunction granted by Circuit Judge Allan Campbell today. A union vote will be held to determine the strikers' course of action. Should they disobey, the Chrysler Corporation may request a writ of enforcement from the court, as was done by General Motors in a similar circumstance last month.

Judge Campbell ruled that the issue of property rights, at stake here, was not affected by union charges that the corporation had violated the Wagner Labor Act.

Wage increases which become effective throughout the United States today are estimated to affect nearly 1,000,000 workers. On an annual basis, the addition to pay rolls will total at least $168,000,000, part of which will be offset by the general rise of prices and the cost of living.

Murphy Calls Conference

Gov. Frank Murphy strove through the week end to find a way out of labor difficulties which kept 90,000 wage earners idle in Michigan—about two-thirds of the strike-idle in the nation.

The Governor called prosecutors in four industrial counties to meet with him today at Lansing, to discuss problems growing out of strikes. He planned to meet Wednesday with his newly formed committee of 20 to study a comprehensive program for dealing with the whole subject of labor disputes.

Representatives of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, met with the management of the General Electric Company in the company's Manhattan board rooms to negotiate for union recognition and wage and hour adjustments.

James B. Carey, president of the union, announced similar demands would be presented to the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company "in several weeks."

General Electric employes 60,000 men; Westinghouse, 40,000.

Steel Negotiations

A conference was to resume today at Pittsburgh, where the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, union group affiliated with the John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization, seek an agreement.

Formal ending of the General Motors strike by an agreement signed on Saturday brightened the industrial horizon, as did the granting of wage increases totaling $168,118,000 annually to an estimated 925,075 workers in numerous industries.

Next in scope to the Chrysler dispute was the strike which kept 11,500 idle at the Firestone Company plant in Akron, Ohio. The Hudson strike in Detroit kept 10,000 from work, and 8500 employees of the Berks county, Penna., hosiery mills were on strike.

New York was plagued by fresh industrial discord. A strike call effective today was issued by the Laundry Workers Union to 5000 employees of 25 establishments and 1000 neighborhood stores. A meeting of subway workers was called for tonight to discuss demands for union recognition sought by employees of the city-owned subway system.

Hopes of an early settlement of Chicago's taxicab strike waned as federal conciliators admitted their efforts to bring disputants together had failed.

Officials in a score of strike-beset states grappled with these complex labor problems today in renewing efforts to bring thousands of workers back to jobs. In scattered centers of industrial turmoil more than 130,000 wage earners were idle as peacemakers sought to reconcile the differences of the opposing factions.

Wage increases and labor developments: Pages 4 and 5.

Company Is Ordered to Re-employ 4000 Workers

Strike-Breaking Method Described

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—Probably the most critical indictment of an American business firm ever issued by an agency of the United States Government was leveled against Remington Rand, Inc., the country's leading office equipment manufacturer, by the National Labor Relations Board here yesterday.

In a sweeping decision against the company on charges of violating federal labor relations statutes, the board ordered the reinstatement of 4000 employees of the company alleged to have been deprived of their jobs during a ten-month strike, and coupled the order with a wholesale condemnation of the behavior of the company during the strike, which is unparalleled in the Government's relations with industry.

Corporation attorneys meanwhile gave out a statement indicating that they would appeal the board's ruling to the Federal Courts, where they believe it "cannot be sustained."

The board's action comes at a time when the tactics of the company had virtually succeeded in breaking the strike. Without government intervention it is assumed that Remington Rand would have successfully stamped out independent labor organization in its plants. But the moral support of the Government is now thrown heavily into the scales on the side of the weakened union.

New Deal Adviser

The action gains force because James H. Rand Jr., president of the company, has had close relations with the New Deal in the past. Prominent in the early days of NRA, and a frequent consultant of President Roosevelt, he became a member of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Rand is chairman of the Committee for the Nation, an organization advocating departure of the United States from the gold standard, and the adoption of "commodity dollar" policies. Mr. Rand's advice, with that of his colleagues, was regarded as instrumental in persuading the Administration to adopt its experimental currency policies in 1933-34.

The result of this strong government support of a union against an employer is awaited here with unusual interest by labor relations experts and observers who consider the incident of major importance. If government support revives the almost dormant strike and saves the union from disintegration it will presumably add impetus to the organization of labor throughout the country.

Significantly the Remington Rand strikers are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, not the Committee for Industrial Reorganization.

The company according to the labor board, planted "spies" in the strike-affected plants, deliberately provoked and incited the strikers to violence to turn public opinion against them, hired thousands of strikebreakers from the most notorious strike-breaking agencies, "turned communities into warring camps," prejudiced civil authorities and business interests against the union, and rejected all proposals for mediation in a "grim determination not to bargain collectively with the unions."

Tactics Assailed

Summarizing the attitude of the company and of Mr. Rand, the board said it "exhibited a callous, imperturbable disregard of the rights of its employees that is medieval in its assumption of power over the lives of men and shocking in its concept of the status of the modern industrial worker."

The strike began on May 26, 1936, in six Remington Rand plants, located at Syracuse, Ilion and Tonawanda, N. Y.; Middletown, Conn., and Norwood and Marietta, Ohio. The Labor Board was soon asked to investigate charges that the company was violating federal law. Hearings were scheduled for July 18, but the company went into the courts and prevented the board from holding the hearings until September.

In the meantime, the La Follette committee of the Senate carried its investigations into the Remington Rand situation and recently presented to the public a picture of this company as one of the leaders in the technique of fighting labor organization through questionable employment of strikebreakers, spies and publicity.

The strikebreaking technique which Mr. Rand has named the "Mohawk Valley Formula" has been described with implications of approval in a bulletin of the National Association of Manufacturers.

System Explained

This technique, according to the Labor Board's decision, is a combination of a frontal attack on the strike, using all the standard devices to break the union and discredit the strikers in the public eye, along with a "back-to-work" movement.

"Missionaries" would visit the homes of workers secretly and attempt to break their morale. Publicity campaigns would accompany the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Economics in the News

Unemployment—Total Employment Much Nearer Pre-depression Levels Than Is Total Business Activity—A Reassuring Study

—By H. B. E.—

The idea that large permanent unemployment is inevitable is a political fiction that disregards known facts of normal growth. This sentence is not mine. It is made in a study of "Unemployment and Business Recovery" which has just been released by the National Industrial Conference Board, a New York statistical organization of established reputation.

But, if the sentence is not mine, it serves to fortify everything that I have said on unemployment since the days when people began to be seized with unintelligent fears about a huge core of permanent unemployment.

Such defeatists were not "men in the street," either; business men and administration officials shared their apprehension. I recall in particular a gloomy view of the unemployment situation from the President himself. Back in the fall of 1935 he twice drew attention to the disparity between the upturn of business and the lack of any upturn in employment. At the time I tried to refute the Presidential implication under the title of "The President's Pessimism."

Now the National Industrial Conference Board supplies an array of facts and figures that put the refutation on a firm statistical footing.

The National Industrial Conference Board takes the situation as it existed at the end of last year and compares it with the situation in 1929. The study shows that total employment in all enterprise for which "reasonably trustworthy" estimates are possible was approximately 9 per cent under the 1929 average. The average monthly physical volume of total production and trade, however, was about 17 per cent under the average monthly level of 1929. Thus, while both employment and business activity in 1936 were below 1929 levels, total employment had returned closer to the 1929 level than had the total volume of production and trade. On the basis of these figures the board is bold enough to assert:

> General and serious labor shortage in 1940 is probable with continued increase in volume of production and trade output per man-hour during the next four years at the same rate as in the past four years, under prevailing working hours.

Such a conclusion is somewhat startling in view of the contrary conclusions upon which the public has hitherto been fed by pseudo-statistical experts. It is a reassuring conclusion, too. For this reason, no doubt, it will not obtain the same publicity as did the spectacular statements that defiled the newspapers in the trough of the business depression which sought to prove a thesis of progressive joblessness.

Out of this fantastic thesis grew a vast number of panaceas. The one that remains to plague the writers of proposed Acts of Congress is a universal 30-hour week. From time to time I have given examples of firms which have reduced hours without any loss of efficiency, i. e., productivity. A lower-hours movement which does not curtail productivity deserves encouragement, and it certainly will be progressive. The enactment, however, of a universal 30-hour week is as fantastic as the thesis upon which it is founded, in that, by reason of its blanket nature and its drastic reduction of work hours at present worked, it would be bound to curtail production.

This may not appear plausible in view of current unemployment. It is true that under a 30-hour week regime some of the joblessness might be mopped up. To that extent it might seem that, what was lost to production by lower hours of work, might be made up by the increased labor force which would be working the fewer hours.

The conclusion, however, by no means follows. Joblessness is now concentrated among the unskilled; so that under a 30-hour-week regime the skilled, by working less, would doubtless produce less. The result would then be a sharing of work at the expense of productivity; at the expense, that is, of work itself! For it is what we produce that basically determines our employment, as well as vice versa; which is the reason that the National Industrial Conference Board, in the quotation above, makes the prospect of a general labor shortage dependent upon the maintenance of prevailing working hours, rather than upon a diminution of them.

Note: In Friday's article, on "the Tariff Problem," I am made to appear as a "free trader." Of course, only the quixotic could be free traders in present circumstances; the phrase as written was "freer trader," which is vastly different.

York Reported Ready to Accept Retirement Pay

PALL MALL, Tenn., March 15 (AP)—Sergt. Alvin C. York said today he would welcome the $226 a month that a bill in Congress proposes to pay him. The bill, passed by the Senate and pending in the House, would give him the rank of major and retire him immediately with compensation the rest of his life.

"That will fix me up pretty well—if I get it," said the sergeant. "I hope it passes." A similar proposal by Senator Nathan L. Bachman (D) of Tennessee, failed to get through two years ago.

It has been more than 18 years since that October day when the one-time "conscientious objector" from Tennessee went into action in the Argonne, killed 25 Germans and led back 132 prisoners, including a machine gun battalion commander and two other commissioned officers.

General Pershing described him as "the greatest civilian soldier of the war," and Marshal Foch, in pinning the Croix de Guerre with palm on him, said: "What you did was the greatest thing accomplished by any private soldier of all the armies of Europe."

York, then a corporal said: "I wanted to do the best I could."

A brilliant homecoming celebration was accorded him. The Congressional Medal of Honor, America's highest decoration for bravery, was his, as were medals from all the Allied nations.

Jobs for Wives? Why Not?

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Miss Charl Ormond Williams wanted to know today why it was not all right for a married woman to work.

She asked her own question, in a message to 1500 chapters of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and then answered it right off with a Who's Who of American Business on the distaff side.

President of the federation, Miss Williams got exercised over the results of a poll by the American Institute of Public Opinion on the question: "Do you approve of a married woman earning money in industry or business if she has a husband capable of supporting her?" The poll went pretty badly for the affirmatives.

All right, countered Miss Williams, how about Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt?

How about Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins? Mrs. Ogden Reid of the newspaper publishing family? Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde? Amelia Earhart Putnam?

Arguing forthrightly with the weapon of understatement, Miss Williams said Mrs. Roosevelt's husband "is certainly well able to support her."

More given to metaphor than the national president, Mrs. Katharine Bleecker Meigs, president of the New York League of Business and Professional Women, hurried off a telegram to local clubs hereabouts demanding the phrase "she's only a woman" be "wiped from masculine lips."

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Germany's Reply on Locarno Held Tactical Move in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 15—Since the League of Nations still remains the central point of Britain's international policy, the German proposal in Friday's note that the establishment of an act of aggression should be taken from the League's hands and placed in the hands of Britain and Italy, finds no response in British circles.

Broadly speaking, the note is regarded, the Monitor learns, mainly as a tactical move which does not carry prospects for a general settlement much further forward. At the same time it is felt that it does open the door to consideration of one specific problem, namely, the position of Belgium. As the Monitor pointed out last week, it would be possible, given the necessary good will, to isolate the problem of Belgian neutrality and to deal with it apart either from the western pact proposal or the situation in the rest of Europe. Indeed, if Britain, France, Germany and Italy could get together on this issue it might prove a stepping-stone to more cordial relations which are essential of the wider problem of European peace is to be solved.

With the examination of the German and Italian notes still uncompleted, however, the question of the next move has not been fully considered as yet. Meanwhile it can be assumed that the proposal that mutual assistance through the League should be dropped in favor of mere non-aggression will be rejected by the British Government.

Exclusion of U.S.S.R. From New Locarno Seen As Germany's Main Aim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 15—Much speculation is heard here regarding the reply to the London inquiry of Nov. 18, 1936, as to a new Locarno understanding, which the Reich Government has just made in conjunction with Italy. It seems apparent that a Rhine pact will be a guarantee for that area alone—excluding participation of any but the powers concerned—is the only one which Germany will sign. This is according to what is obviously officially inspired comment here today, at any rate.

Behind the idea of an exclusive Rhine Pact is the effort for neutralization of the Franco-Soviet Pact and complete abandonment of collective security by Britain and France. The Reich, it is emphasized, is willing to accept partnership in a new Western European Pact, which would be more or less a continuation of the former Locarno Pact, or even something quite different. But it will never sign an agreement involving what one paper calls "the darkness of any kind of collective security and mutual assistance pact."

Advantages for Reich

Belgium's unwillingness to accept any special responsibilities of new western European Pact is seen as a check upon the Anglo-French policy, which is assumed to be directed toward all possible military and strategic advantages from Belgium. For Germany, on the other hand, it is obvious that neutralization of Belgium on its western frontiers in the next European war would carry certain very definite advantages.

Britain's desire for special guarantees on her own behalf in any new treaty does not find an echo here, the Berliner Börsenzeitung, an organ which represents the military interests, writes that further guarantees are "impossible."

Guarantee for Britain

Britain, it is pointed out, has a guarantee on the sea from the Anglo-German Naval Treaty of 1935, which established Germany's fleet 35 per cent that of Britain's.

Guarantees for Belgian-French frontiers are the utmost that could be done to conform with the English dogma of inviolability of the European coasts adjacent to England.

The Börsenzeitung further declares that Anglo-French co-operation makes it impossible for Britain to claim to be playing a non-partisan role in the present issue.

Germany's present policy claims to be one of "facing the realities" and "excluding all extraneous considerations." The realities, according to Kölnische Zeitung, consist in making a settlement that is local, that is confined to Western Europe, the guarantors for which would be Britain and Italy only.

No Special Rights

Special guarantees for Britain would be excluded from the agreement. So would the League.

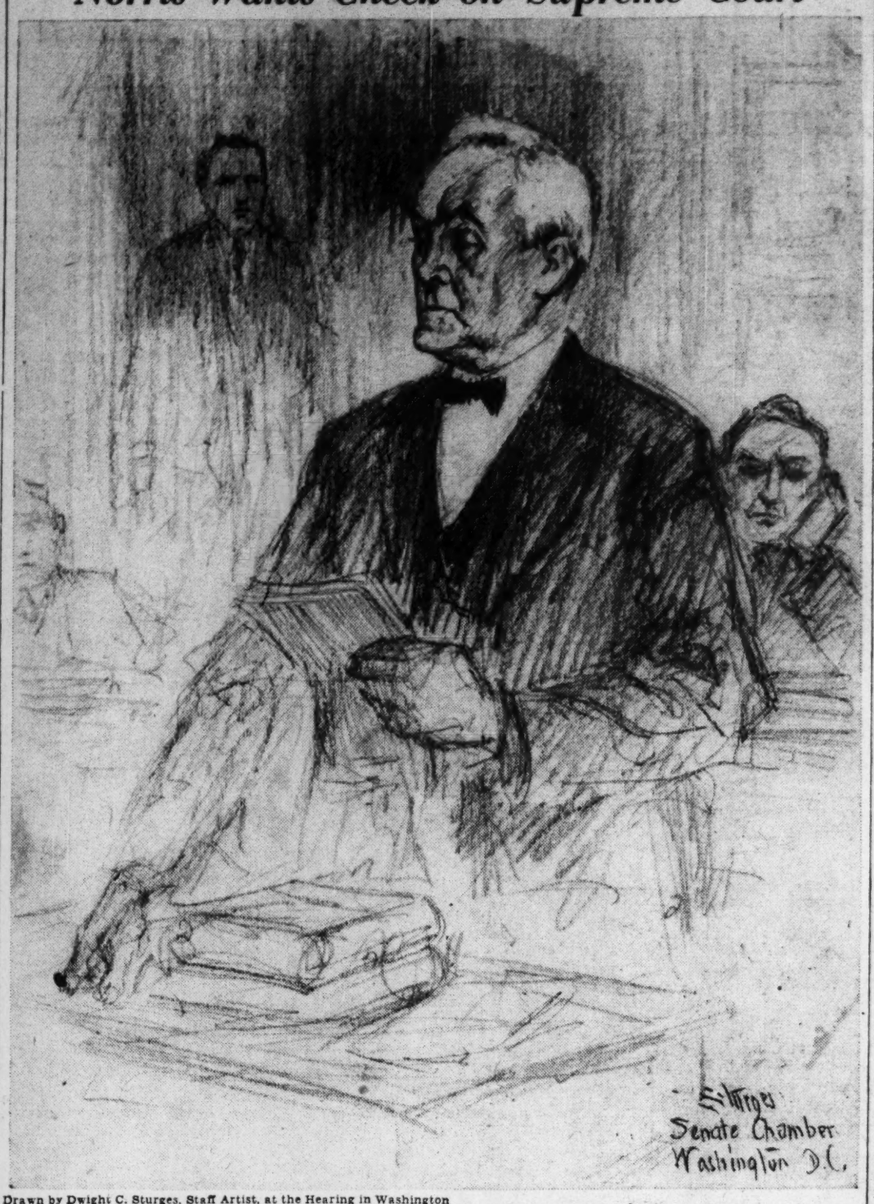
So particularly would any scheme of collective security which would give France the right to intervene anywhere and whenever she chose.

It would also be necessary to renounce the slogan of "indivisible peace."

Each problem would be visualized concretely and each would be settled one by one.

It is generally accepted in informed circles here that it will take quite a long time before any satisfactory agreement can be reached.

Norris Wants Check on Supreme Court



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist, at the Hearing in Washington

Senator George W. Norris (Ind. R.) of Nebraska Argues for Court Changes

Senator Wheeler Defers Court Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—Congress mulled over the President's Supreme Court reorganization plan today, discussing proposed compromises, debated substitute constitutional amendments, heard hints that the radio chains are discriminating against opponents of the plan and kept a weather eye on the Supreme Court itself which met at noon for a final decision day prior to a two-weeks' recess.

Senator George W. Norris (Ind. R) of Nebraska presented his two-point "compromise" proposal, designed to bridge the gulf between the President's followers and the Wheeler progressives, who demand a constitutional amendment. He urged, first, a statutory enactment by Congress of an act requiring a two-thirds vote by the Supreme Court to invalidate acts of Congress; and second, a constitutional amendment establishing nine-year terms for all federal justices, including justices of the Supreme Court.

Most constitutional authorities however, doubt the authority of Congress to effect the first proposal offered by Mr. Norris.

The court, however, failed to make any decision on a number of major New Deal cases which have been pending before it for some time. Some persons argue that matters of a controversial nature may be delayed by the court until after the fight on the President's proposal has been decided.

The Senate Judiciary Committee announced that William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will appear before it tomorrow in behalf of the President's plan. Justin Miller, president of the Federal Bar Association and former dean of the law schools of Duke University and the University of Southern California will also appear in behalf of the plan.

It had been originally planned for the antagonists of Mr. Roosevelt's proposal to take the stand this week, but they asked for a longer period in which to prepare their case. Consequently the rest of this week will be filled with the pro-Roosevelt speakers.

On Wednesday Prof. Edward S. Corwin, professor of constitutional law, Princeton University, and Dean Leon Green, dean of the law school, Northwestern University, will be heard.

Beginning next week Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, and Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, will start the counter attack on the far-reaching New Deal proposal.

Three major constitutional amendments have now been brought into the center of the discussion, as Congressmen range round the whole big new proposal by Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, would raise the number of Supreme Court justices to 15 by a permanent constitutional amendment; while the Wheeler-Bone proposal still discussed would give Congress the power to veto a decision of the Supreme Court after a congressional election has intervened.

There is some evidence that the Administration is encouraging discussion of all these various amendments and a score of others which have also been offered. There is evidence also that the Administration is making a public show of not hurrying debate, whatever its real plans may be.

Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona, chairman of the Judiciary problem, prior to bringing it to debate in either House. The O'Mahoney formula would establish a requirement for a two-thirds vote in the Supreme Court before an Act of Congress could be invalidated; a Committee, for example, declared over the week-end he would follow a policy of "wait, postpone and delay," and asserted also that his 18-man committee is divided 9 to 9 on the proposition. He mentioned "May, June and July" as the time likely to be consumed in the Congressional debates.

Actually, however, administration senators are expressing more quiet confidence than heretofore, and feel the debate and vote may come long before summer, They believe congressmen are going to grow tired of repetitious arguments after a few weeks of committee hearings, and will want to get the matter over with, particularly if Administration leaders like Senator Ashurst publicly declare their willingness to sit all summer. Doubt is expressed also whether the membership of the Senate Committee is really tied, and administration Senators say confidentially they believe they can get a favorable report after the hearings have gone forward for a time.

The Supreme Court was watched closely because of the delay in the Washington Minimum Wage Case. Robert H. Jackson, assistant to the attorney general, in an unusual comment before the Judiciary Committee last week in behalf of the Roosevelt plan stressed the "delay" in this decision.

"The Washington Minimum Wage Act was argued some three months ago," he said, "and, while I can only guess at the cuase of the delay, the difficulties apparent in this case lead to the suspicion that the court is badly divided."

For a member of the attorney general's office to hazard such an estimate of Supreme Court sentiment is considered sufficiently remarkable, and is another indication of the peculiar relations now existing between the Executive and Judiciary.

Mr. Jackson also referred to the delay in the New York Unemployment Compensation Act, another major case now hanging fire, in which he said there was "an inability to reach a decision" by the court. He referred to the fact that Mr. Associate Justice Stone was absent when the case was first tried and the court split 4 to 4.

As Mr. Jackson put it:

"This left a cloud upon the Social Security program of many states and is a possible threat to the Federal Social Security Act. Petition for rehearing has long awaited decision."

Congress is also interested in the hint of radio censorship over opponents of the court plan, implied in statements by Senators Wheeler and William H. King (D) of Utah, over the week-end. In many parts of the nation, it is charged, Senator Wheeler's answer to President Roosevelt's "fireside chat" was not carried by radio from Chicago last Wednesday.

Bar Association Reports Poll 6-1 Anti Court Plan

CHICAGO, March 15 (AP)—The American Bar Association, analyzing the 16,132 to 2563 vote of its members against "an increase in the number of justices of the Supreme Court," reported yesterday the plan was disapproved in every state, the District of Columbia and the territories.

Justice Edward T. Fairchild of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, chairman of the association's board of election, said the ballots were mailed to 29,000 members of the association, and 19,136 returned them "properly authenticated and prior to the closing of the polls." An additional 540 ballots were not authenticated or arrived late.

The association announced at the same time it was conducting a poll among 126,000 lawyers who are not members of the national organization to determine their views on President Roosevelt's recomendations for reorganization of the federal judiciary.

The highest ratio of votes adverse to the plan as it applied to the Supreme Court was in Nebraska, where association members opposed it 235 to 15. The lowest ratio was in Florida, where members voted 262 to 92 against. The average of all votes was about six to one against.

The association's members in Maine, Vermont and South Dakota joined Nebraskans in voting most heavily against the Supreme Court proposal, while those in Mississippi, the District of Columbia and the territories were with Florida as the least opposed.

The adverse ratio in the former group was more than 14 to 1, while that in the latter group was about four to one.

Justice Fairchild said the vote "decides the policy (of the association), and we shall act accordingly."

Alabama Bar Opposes

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 15 (AP)—The Alabama Bar Association has adopted a resolution declaring President Roosevelt's federal court reorganization program "should not become law."

Big Law Groups Back Both Sides In Court Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15 — The nation-wide discussion of President Roosevelt's proposal for changes in the federal judiciary system, today causes it to "stand forth in stark nakedness as a new scheme to validate doubtful legislation of at least doubtful constitutionality," in the opinion of Clarence J. Shearn, president of the Bar Association of the City of New York and one-time New York State Supreme Court justice.

The whole scheme is "to provide a new Supreme Court . . . that will not question any act of Congress," Mr. Shearn declared in a debate with Frank P. Walsh, honorary chairman of the executive board of the National Lawyers' Guild, radiocast over the WOR system last night.

Mr. Shearn's address was largely a reply to the testimony of Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, when Mr. Jackson appeared before the Senate committee last week. Mr. Shearn declared it was "disheartening and disgraceful" that one department of the Government was "blackguarding" another department.

"The sum and substance of the whole matter is that the Administration is dissatisfied with three recent and far-reaching decisions of the court invalidating the National Industrial Recovery Act, the 'Triple A,' and the Guffey Coal Bill," he continued; "that it is obstinately determined to re-enact such legislation in principle, and that without risking a constitutional amendment, it proposes to drive such legislation through a newly made court constituted for this very purpose.

Pins Statement Down

"That is what Mr. Jackson plainly means when he says Congress is entitled to provide a 'co-operative' judiciary. That is what the President meant when he called for his 'three-horse team.' The time has not arrived when the American people wish to see their judiciary yoked or harnessed or in any other way trammeled in declaring it upholding the supreme law of the land."

Mr. Walsh strongly backed the President's proposal, declaring the people could "rest secure in the thought that the country is blessed with a President who has never faltered in the honest discharge of any trust reposed in him." He characterized Mr. Roosevelt as "a man who possesses the patriotic fervor of the greatest of our Presidents — a leader who is as democratic as Jefferson, as courageous as Jackson and as understanding and patient as Lincoln."

Mr. Walsh declared the President's proposal was "supported by all those who believe a majority of the court had fallen behind the needs of the times and was increasingly usurping legislative powers undelegated by the Constitution." The "traditional reactionary opposition would spend millions to defeat any attempt to change the powers of the court by constitutional amendment," he charged.

Holding that the fate of a constitutional amendment to effect changes in the Supreme Court might be inferred from what happened to the child labor amendment resolution when it came before the New York Legislature last week, Mr. Walsh indicated that the long delay such an amendment would entail justified the President's proposal.

Others Lend Support

Support of the President's proposal came also from Henry Ward Beer, president of the Federal Bar Association of New York, and from the Yonkers Lawyers' Association today. Mr. Beer declared the court "was packed against the will of the people" and the President's proposal was aimed at "unpacking" it.

The Yonkers Lawyers' Association, in a resolution adopted Saturday night, endorsed the President's proposal for enlargement of the court.

The International Executive Board of the American Newspaper Guild simultaneously adopted a resolution urging local guilds to support the President's proposal along with the clarifying amendment to the Constitution and the child labor amendment pending in various legislatures.

New York Wins Traffic Prize; U. S. Safety Council Pleased

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 15 — Pleased that the largest city in the United States won the annual traffic safety contest, officials of the National Safety Council here are pointing to New York's record to prove that no city's traffic safety problem is too complicated for at least partial solution.

Nor is a city handicapped by being small. Wilmette, Ill., with 15,000 population, put into practice so many novel safety ideas and improved on its past record so much that it too was singled out by the National Safety Council, being ranked first in its population group.

The cities honored are not, however, necessarily the nation's "safest cities," Safety Council officials point out. The contest is designed to encourage police departments to progress in safety work, and gives half its points for excellence of the city's program, half for its success in reducing casualties as compared with its own average for the preceding three years. This keeps cities like Evanston from winning too often.

New York, judged by these measuring sticks, was found to be getting somewhere with its accident prevention work. Its street casualty record dropped 12.2 per cent last year as compared with the preceding period, reaching the lowest point since 1922.

How did a city with 5000 miles of streets and 17,000 cruising taxicabs manage to cut its highway fatalities? Harold Fowler, first deputy police commissioner of New York City, threw light upon this question with a statement in his city's record filed here: "We know accidents don't happen; they are caused."

New York's police department worked hard to educate police and citizens, to enforce the law, to improve its highways through engineering.

Last spring an enormous parade marched down Riverside Drive. New York has seen many magnificent processions, but this one was a record breaker. Eighteen thousand vehicles rolled along the Hudson drive . . . 38 bands blared. . . . It was the culmination of an inter-precinct safety contest for city policemen. At Grant's Tomb, Mayor LaGuardia awarded plaques to the police units winning the contest.

The value of the contest, as appraised by Mr. Fowler, was that it made all of New York's 18,000 police safety-conscious. No longer is heard the careless remark of some branches of the service. "Oh, leave that to the traffic department," said Mr. Fowler. The precinct records could be made only by all branches of the service in the local unit co-operating.

New York set about also providing adequate safety police staffs. Its accident investigation squad consists of four officers and 46 detectives, equipped to get to the scene of the mishap on short notice. This department has also excellent laboratory localities which are used to determine guilt and apprehend hit-and-run drivers. More than 300 radio motor patrol cars cruise the city day and night, a car to each square mile. These motorized patrolmen are instructed to keep watch on those spots which have been found to be most hazardous. Thanks to their radio equipment, they have been able to pursue drunken drivers and apprehend them before they caused trouble.

Law enforcement was given attention. Mayor LaGuardia, according to this report, put into the office of chief city magistrate a judge sympathetic to the accident prevention program, and the whole personnel was improved. Further, a policy of "selective law enforcement" was adopted, police being instructed to concentrate their efforts on what are known as "hot spots," making the bulk of their arrests for traffic offenses regarded as dangerous rather than merely technical.

Engineering for safety was an important part of the program. This included grade separations at points where casualties had occurred in the past.

Last of all, a broad program of public education was carried on. One example was the issuance of 164,000,000 safety stickers for use on New York City's mail. An effort was made to instruct the city's school children in safety fundamentals. In co-operation with the Board of Education, a course in highway safety was given all teachers in the city's elementary and high schools at the Police Academy. To continue the work thus begun, the police department provided for distribution of 8000 safety slides and 50 traffic safety films.

Program for Suburb

In contrast to the large-scale activities of New York was the individualized program of little Wilmette, Ill. Wilmette is a rather well-to-do suburb, and has to reckon with the fact that many of its citizens, particularly youthful citizens, are not seriously bothered by being required to pay small fines. Chief of Police Cloyd C. McGuire therefore backed his department in a program of unusual punishments. When a boy or a girl is found guilty of a minor violation, the youngster is required to write a theme on safety and submit it to Chief McGuire. For a more serious offense, the young person is put to work by the department, one of the favorite jobs being making traffic checks.

Some young people became so interested in the work that they volunteered additional service after their penalty was paid, the report stated. But some shirked their jobs. These irresponsibles were demoted to such tasks as washing police station windows and scrubbing floors.

Adults, too, are asked to work out penalties. A civil engineer did sentence for reckless driving by giving five days of professional service to the department, using his leisure hours for the work.

Another Wilmette novelty was a traffic "scarecrow." Motorists accustomed to slide past a certain stop sign without stopping mended their ways when they saw a police motorcycle parked at the intersection. They did not know that it was only a scarecrow, that no policeman lurked in the near-by brush. They never can be sure, however, for sometimes a policeman is on hand. Wilmette did many other things that gave it points in the contest.

Destroyer Somers Named At Kearny, N. J., Plant

KEARNY, N. J., March 15 (AP)—Bedecked with flags, the new U. S. S. Somers, an 1850-ton destroyer leader, slid down the ways into the Hackensack river March 12 at the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company plant.

More than 1500 persons, including Charles Edison, assistant secretary of the navy, and the Somers' sponsors, two 12-year-old girls, descendants of Lieut. Richard Somers, nineteenth-century American naval hero, cheered as the slender gray ship slipped into the river.

CCC to Enroll 100,000

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, said today the Civilian Conservation Corps would accept about 100,000 new enrollees in April to fill vacancies.

World War History Completed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—Completion of "The Social and Economic History of the World War," advertised as one of the most extensive literary works ever undertaken, is announced by Dr. James T. Shotwell, director of the division of economics and history of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Published in 152 volumes, the history includes the work of 35 war-time Cabinet ministers, organized along a plan made in the autumn of 1914.

More than 200,000 individual numbers of the series have been printed in the original languages in which they were written, Dr. Shotwell says. These include English, Italian French, German, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Czech and Hungarian. The series also contains a historical discussion of Russia, published in English, by officials of the Tsarist Government.

The Carnegie Foundation announcement describes the history as "the first attempt ever made to analyze war in such a fundamental and far-reaching manner."

It recalls that the project was started in 1914 upon the suggestion of the late Elihu Root, then president of the endowment. It is explained that Dr. Shotwell contributed the outline of the work, which had to be changed substantially after it became evident that the World War would not be of short duration.

Effects of the war, the nature of its displacement and the extent of its costs are discussed in the history. The work also lays emphasis on the chief national problems of various countries, and attempts to present graphically some of the problems in which the wartime social and economic life of neutral states resembled that of belligerents.

Dr. hotwell notes that it is impossible accurately to estimate the cost of the World War, in part because of expense incurred through post-war economic depressions, inflated currencies, unemployment and economic dislocations. Even the neutral countries, he adds, could not escape paying part of the penalty.

Among American and British contributors to the history are W. D. Hines, John Maurice Clark, Sir William Beveridge, Sir Arthur Salter, Sir Richard Redmayne, Francis W. Hirst and Sir Josiah Stamp.

The director of the French series, Charles Gide, economist, was assisted by Arthur Fontaine and M. Clementel.

The German series is incomplete, because "the German Government found it inadvisable to have published the details of Germany's economic life during the war."

The Yale University Press is the American publisher of the history. Publishing houses for other portions of the work include the Oxford Univeristy Press, Les Presses Universitaires de France and Deutsche Verlags-Anstatt.

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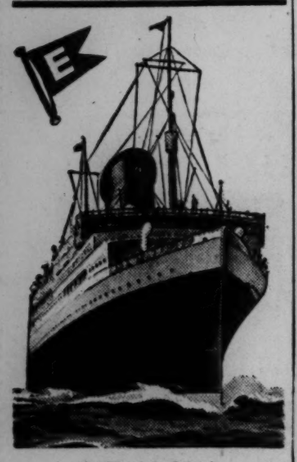

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What Is Stamp Collecting Hobby, Racket or Business? Facts Prove Either or All

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Millions of Americans, children and adults, are scheming these days to raise a few cents or thousands of dollars required to fill a blank space that looms on a page of their most cherished possession—their stamp collection.

Stamp dealers like to believe there are 10,000,000 collectors in America. The combined circulations of publications devoted to the hobby system seems too low to justify such a total as that, but there probably are 5,000,000 collectors in the nation.

These range from the simon-pure hobbyist who refuses to spend a cent, stripping each new variety from current mail or trading with friends, to the wealthy capitalist who finds relaxation in his stamps and pride in owning a bit of paper for which he has paid thousands.

The latter type finds himself, in no time at all, on "sucker lists." He is bombarded with mail offers of choice items, available at a price. Folks who find an old letter in grandpapa's trunk send it to him, hoping to obtain a fortune for a stamp which in all likelihood is worth nothing.

The simon-pure collector, and the child who spends a dime a week, and the "serious" collector who spends a few dollars a week, are besieged with appeals to expand their collecting interests.

Just a Racket to Some

Many of these appeals are from the investment angle, stressing the money that is to be made in stamp collecting. If the collector pays too much heed to these, he is likely to be badly disappointed. A collection offered for sale seldom brings anything near the cash the hobbyist expects.

But it is possible to make money in stamps, even as a collector. It takes many months of close study of stamp values, observation of trade methods, and a series of costly buying mistakes before a collector can assure himself he has his hobby on a paying basis—that he actually can receive more for his stamps than he has paid for them.

Established dealers prefer to emphasize that a collector should not expect a return of more than half the money he spends for stamps. The true hobbyist does not lay away stocks of new postage stamp issues in safety deposit boxes, expecting cash profits in a few months or years, nor does he conduct a "vest pocket" stamp business on the side. He collects only for the joy of filling those irksome blank spaces in those beautiful sets he has neatly arranged on the pages of his album.

Who Pays the Freight

These are the fellows who pay the freight. They support an auction business that amounts to $2,000,000 annually in this country; they support thousands of postage stamp dealers with an annual turnover of more than $25,000,000—about $5 per collector. They make the Philatelic Agency at Washington one of the few government agncies that shows a handsome profit on the year's operations. They even pay the major cost of pioneering aviation flights across continents and oceans by buying stamps that transport letters on these flights.

They talk a strange jargon which is unintelligible to the uninitiated. They discuss perfs, inverts, rotaries, buroprints, flats, arrows, centerlines, and millimeters. They discourse learnedly on the hairline widths which make the difference between a worthless stamp and an astounding parity, and resort to such French terms as tete beche, se tenant and roulette with nonchalance.

America is the happy hunting ground of the stamp dealer. He has almost unlimited outlets to boom his business. One of the largest mail order stamp businesses in the world recently changed its center of operations from Lucerne, Switzerland, to White Plains, N. Y., to be nearer the cash-paying customers. Other concerns have found it more profitable to concentrate on publishing albums and accessories.

Some Win, Some Lose

For the speculators, who find that stamps can be gambled on in units of a few cents or a few dollars instead of in hundreds or thousands of dollars, there are multitudinous opportunities to make neat profits or take sound beatings. The New York Stock Exchange has its counterpart in the New York Philatelic Exchange. Occasionally the Government adds fuel to the flame by suddenly withdrawing from sale an issue after only small quantities have been sold, creating a frenzied market for that particular stamp.

Some foreign governments print entire issues for sale to collectors. The greater portion of these stamps never see envelopes. Collectors buy them by the thousands, and help the country of issue to balance its budget or buy more armaments. Stamp magazine editors fulminate against countries that do this, and demand that collectors let the stamps alone, but the collectors go right on buying them.

Occasionally, there are rumors that some dealer, with a friend in a foreign government position, has cornered an entire issue and unloaded it on collectors. Stamp societies meet and pass solemn resolutions. Indignant "letters to the editor" increase.

More often than not, these issues may prove to be excellent investments from the monetary standpoint, and rise rapidly in value. But when one proves a dud, societies are organized for the suppression of speculative issues, other hobby groups meet to influence catalog publishers not to list the dubious stamps, and the uproar is heard from Miami Beach to Puget Sound. The waves of oratory and recrimination subside after a while—until the next time.

That Farley Issue de Luxe

The United States Post Office Department found itself in the middle of hot water in 1935. It was learned that some friends of the Administration had received, as gifts, sheets of unfinished stamps without gum and without perforations. The scarcity of these made them extremely valuable. Collectors raised such a howl that Postmaster General Farley agreed to issue enough stamps in this condition to satisfy all. The department printed a huge issue for which collectors paid $4 for blocks of four to $200 for complete sheets in sets. The result—almost everyone was satisfied, and the Government banked millions of dollars of profit.

A general conception of a stamp collector is a myopic individual who uses a microscope to detect flyspecks on his stamps. A few of them do go in strong for the scientific aspects of the printing of postal paper—not without definite cash results.

The current sensation is discovery of a distinct type of the ordinary 2-cent Washington stamp. When another die was made, more than five years ago, the impressions of a few fine lines were made heavier than in the normal variety. The plates were discontinued after a short time, and the differences were not discovered until far too late for collectors to obtain them in quantities.

Hobbyists by the thousands are frenziedly searching through their junk these nights for samples of the elusive type, which are worth up to $1.50 in used condition and $6 unused.

Music Above Ground, Wonders Below

Brown Photos

"Ball Room" of the Luray Caverns in Virginia

T. C. Northcott, Owner of the Caverns, Has Under Consideration Plans for a Memorial Carillon to Be Given to the Town of Luray and to Be Known as the Belle Brown Northcott Memorial. The Carillon Would Contain 47 Bells, Ranging From 10 to 8000 Pounds. They Would Be Housed in a Tower 110 Feet High and 25 Feet Square at the Base

Two Tots Off to Study Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—Sadja Stokowski, aged six and one-half, and Luba Stokowski, aged 10½, will set forth from New York City on Saturday to see Japan. In their wake will be a photographer and every time that Sadja says "Oh!" or Luba says "Ah!" he will quickly put his camera to his eyes and take a picture.

Also in the background will be Miss Helen Parkhurst, head of the Dalton School, making her seventh trip to Japan. And every time that Sadja asks "What is that?" or Luba says, "That is interesting," Miss Parkhurst will make notes.

The results will be a picture book of Japan as seen through the eyes of American children, and films and educational material which will enable progressive schools to meet the exact demands of their young students for the things they want to know about another country.

Incidentally, but very important to both Sadja and Luba, there will be in the party their mother, Mrs. Leopold Stokowski.

The trip has been planned to include four flower festivals, cherry blossoms, wisteria, peonies and hollyhocks. The itinerary includes sightseeing, visits to schools and homes, and all kinds of opportunities to inspect Oriental culture and manners. Dolls will be presented formally to the little visitors in Tokyo and Osaka.

Miss Parkhurst, whose idea the trip is, made her first journey to Japan in 1924 when the Japanese Government invited her to stimulate the education of Japanese women. She has a record for traveling more miles in Japan than almost any other foreigner, and she has seen many places usually barred to them, including Iki, a naval base in the Russian-Japanese war.

'Streamlined' Hogs Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., March 13 — "Streamlined hogs" will soon begin to replace the roly-poly, lardy porkers which have been the traditional "mortgage lifters" and the pride of the cornbelt farmers. This forecast was one of the dominant themes of the midwestern conference of agriculture, industry and research, which drew an attendance of about 500 here this week, including representatives from 28 colleges and organizations in 14 states.

It was intertwined with discussions of impending trends of import to agriculture and serious questioning of the nationalistic objections of some of the chemurgists attending the conference.

Why streamlined hogs? For practical reasons and not mere styling, it appeared. Housewives are using less and less lard each year as chemists perfect the processes of making vegetable cooking oils. Consequently less and less market for the fatty type animal.

Leaner Hogs and Corn

But if the cornbelt farmers begin to develop leaner hogs to yield meaty bacon akin to that which has won such favor in Europe, what will become of the millions of bushels of corn which in normal crop years bring such bad dreams to the crop reductionists in Washington?

Dr. H. E. Barnard, director of research, Farm Chemurgic Council, Dearborn, Mich, forecast that 20 years from now few hogs will see corn in its natural state. The farmer will haul his crop to a chemical processing plant, he believes, where the fattening starch will be removed for making syrups and alcohol for motor fuel. The residue of gluten and oil press will then go back to the hog pen.

That the shadow from the tall corn stalks is already beginning to lengthen and rival that from the derricks in the oil fields was indicated in talks by Dr. Henry G. Knight, chief of the bureau of chemistry and soils, United States Department of Agriculture, and Dr. Leo M. Christensen of Atchison, Kansas.

Dr. Knight said that in the not distant future automobile motors would be developed to utilize solid fuel made from starch in corn and other crops.

Dr. Christensen, operator of what is believed to be the first commercial plant in this country manufacturing motor fuel from agricultural products, said that at normal corn prices alcohol can now be made for about 17 cents a gallon. A mixture of 10 per cent alcohol and 90 per cent gasoline has the same anti-knock qualities as "premium gasoline," he claimed, while a mixture of 15 per cent alcohol has a higher anti-knock rating than any "pure gasoline" now available.

Forecasts were made that in a few years the alcohol motor fuel requirements of the nation would make for the farmer a market for his corn more than 20 times as great as that now offered by the distilleries.

Steel 'Petticoat' Urged To Save Barnegat Light

TRENTON, N. J., March 15 (AP)—Protected by the state for the past 10 years at a reported cost of $172,921, Barnegat Light, beacon for mariners off the New Jersey coast for more than three-quarters of a century, again is in need of defense from ravages of the sea. The Legislative Appropriations Committee is considering a request for $25,000 to complete a steel "petticoat" around the historic lighthouse. Building of steel bulkheads was begun in 1933, and unless the circle is completed, the board of commerce and navigation warned: "any serious storms of four or five days duration probably would demolish the lighthouse."

The semi-circular "petticoat" was built on the ocean side of the tower. The sea, however, attacked from side and rear. Built in 1859, the Barnegat beacon was controlled by the Federal Government until 1927 when it relinquished its rights to the State.

Russell Sage Report Lifts Crime Blame From Foreign Born

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—Challenging the theory that the crime problem of the United States is attributable to its large foreign-born population, the 1937 Social Work Year Book of the Russell Sage Foundation, published here today, reports that of the 47,099 white persons received in state and federal prisons during 1935, only 2693 were born outside the United States and 44,406 were native-born.

The section on penal institutions, prepared by Sanford Bates, former United States Director of Prisons, described the local American jail as a "shameful monument to public indifference" and suggested abolition of the county "pen" in its existing form.

While the Social Security Act was viewed critically for legislative and administrative defects, the editors of the year book concluded that it represented a substantial advance in social care by establishing security upon a more permanent basis in the United States.

British Offer Blocks Japanese Air Base

SHANGHAI, March 15 (AP)—British financial circles asserted here that British intervention had blocked efforts of Japan to obtain an air base at Macao, Portuguese colony off the southeastern coast of China.

Macao lies only 40 miles southwest of the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong, and British authorities there are said to have disliked the prospect of Japan obtaining its long-desired aviation foothold in southeastern Asia.

The Macao administration, it is said, needed funds for public works and was disposed to accept the Japanese offer for a long-term lease. The Hong Kong Government, through the British Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, it is declared, offered the necessary funds on easy terms and the Portuguese accepted this offer, thus blocking the Japanese move.

Explorers in Ecuador To Aid Redfern Search

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Van Baumann left on March 13 on the the Grace Liner Santa Barbara for six-months exploration in Ecuador, announcing before they sailed that they would aid in the search for Paul Redfern, the American aviator who was lost in the Brazilian jungle in 1927.

Mr. Van Baumann—who, before his marriage three months ago, once said he would never take a woman on an exploration trip—said he conferred with Theodore Waldeck and agreed to give Mr. Waldeck what aid he could while in the jungle east of the Andes mountains. Mr. Waldeck will leave for Rio de Janeiro within a few weeks, entering the Brazilian jungle from the east.

Socialist Trends In Indian Aims Seen by Savant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The thought of India is swinging from contemplation of revolution on purely political lines to one that regards economic revolution on Socialist, if not even Marxian principles, as the main objective of thought and action.

This is one of a number of striking conclusions reached by Mr. Basil J. Mathews, professor of Christian World Relations, Boston University, who arrived in England on Feb. 11 en route for America, where he is now giving a series of lectures.

Mr. Mathews had come from India where he had just spent three months traveling from one end of that subcontinent to the other interviewing the leaders of opinion of all the chief political groups — Indian and European, Hindu, Moslem and Christian.

Talked With Political Leaders

Landing in South India, Mr. Mathews penetrated into the semi-independent State of Hyderabad, where Sir Akbar Hydari, one of India's foremost Moslem politicians was able to give him first-hand information about the attitude of the Princely States.

Mr. Mathews also made his way to Calcutta, Nagpur, Bombay, Allahabad and Benares, getting into touch with missionary, educational, feminist and political activities everywhere on this extended route.

Incidentally he had long and intimate talks with that veteran Indian leader, Mahatma Gandhi, also with Jawaharlal Nehru, the Socialist president of the Indian National Congress, with Abdul Gaffer Khan, the "stormy petrel" of the nationalist movement on the northwest frontier and with that progressive Indian economic reformer, Sir C. P. Aiyer, Dewan of Travancore.

Learned the British Side

In Calcutta, Delhi, and the Frontier province, Mr. Mathews interviewed the chief British officials, thus obtaining another aspect of the situation.

Mr. Mathews carefully abstained from taking any sides himself in the tremendous clash of opinion that is going on in India now that the new constitutional reforms for that vast region are on the eve of introduction.

He adopted among other methods the technique of getting Indians of different views to discuss their controversies with one another in his presence. He is chary even now of attempting to reach more than tentative opinions for himself, but it is impossible to meet him without realizing that the sheaves of up-to-date knowledge he has garnered should provide materials worthy of the closest study of all who would attempt to comprehend the truth about the major world problem which India at this moment presents.

Land of Acute Differences

That problem is how the democratic institutions of the West are to be superimposed upon the age-old autocracies of the East in a land with 350,000,000 inhabitants who are split up into watertight compartments by religious, lingual and social differences more acute than any existing among the numerous nations of Europe.

These differences, Mr. Matthews found, have taken on new form since the announcement of the reforms.

In the earlier stages of the Indian nationalist movement, general desire for popular government kept the various sections of opinion more or less united. Mr. Gandhi thus succeeded—at least to some extent—in holding together all the warring elements of landlord and tenant, money-lender and borrower, entrepreneur and labor, but now the intrinsic differences between these elements can no longer be kept in check.

This is seen especially clear by such of the younger Indian leaders as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who, while as determined as ever to overthrow British rule, envisages this as only the beginning of a revolution in which the entire social system of the country will require to be recast.

Naming of Railroad Cars Revised for Streamline Era

CHICAGO, March 13 (AP)—Streamlined trains have done something to railroading besides shorten schedules. They have given a new significance to the names on sleeping, lounge and observation cars.

There was a day when such names were chosen at random, and many odd titles have been painted on Pullmans since the first name—"Pioneer"—was painted on a sleeper.

All is not confusion, however, in Pullman christening. The company has a committee on nomenclature to worry over details. The streamliners have followed a well-defined trend in naming trains for terminal cities and cars for the territory in which they operate.

One of the Burlington road's "City of Denver" trains carries the "Big Piney," "Snowy Range," "St. Vrains" and "Colores." The other has the "Cache la Poudre," "Squaw Bonnet," "Silver Dollar" and "Ogallala."

Cars in the Union Pacific's "City of Los Angeles" are named "Santa Anita," "Mormon Trail," "Cinema" and "Boulder Canyon." The same line's "City of San Francisco" includes the "Hawaii," "Lanai," "Honolulu" and "Oahu"—names which tie up with ocean liner connections at San Francisco.

Day of Parlors

Numbers were used in the first days of boudoirs on rails. The first Pullman sleeping car was a remodeled day coach, No. 9, and it retained the number. Conflict between the sleeping car numbers and those of railroad cars became apparent, however, and christening with a full name was decided upon after a brief attempt to use the alphabet.

Some definite lines for name of Pullman cars have been developed. Parlor cars, generally, were given feminine names and those of birds and flowers. Sleeping car names were picked from geographies and histories. Exceptions frequently have been made by request.

The committee on nomenclature has evolved a naming system which identifies the character of cars. Names preceded by "Mt." or "mountain" designate observation cars with sections. Compartment and drawing room cars are named for poets, dramatists and authors.

Three prefixes — "Lake" "Camp" and "Fort"—all designate a single type of car, one with 10 sections, a drawing room and two compartments. The "point" prefix indicates a car with 10 sections and two drawing rooms.

To the Library

The "President" cars are a specially finished type, with compartments and drawing rooms.

Names sometimes indicate the railroad for which the car was built and the train of which it is a part. Cars built for the Great Northern's "Oriental Limited" bear names containing "Great," as "Great Spirit," "Great Plains" and "Great Lakes," the word "Sunset" prefixes names in the Southern Pacific's "Sunset Limited." "Silver" is a part of every name in the Santa Fe's "California Limited."

Naming more than 8000 Pullman cars has presented plenty of problems, but the biggest one was the rechristening of 300 cars acquired when Pullman took over the Wagner Sleeping Car Company in 1899. Names on that many Wagner cars duplicated Pullman names.

Richmond Dean, retired vice-president, then in charge of nomenclature, took a staff of clerks to the Chicago Public Library after hours, and out of histories of Greece and the early Roman Empire came 300 names.

Wage Earners in Missouri

A manufacturers census shows an average of 162,139 wage earners were employed in Missouri in 1935. Wages totaled $139,409,556.

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Railroad Pioneering Moves On Lines of Speed and Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 9 — Historians insist that America's frontier long ago disappeared in the Pacific, speaking of it in the physical meaning. To railroad men, however, there will always be a frontier—new ground for transportation pioneering.

These modern pioneers will not do much chopping through wilderness, or dragging across hot desert sands, nor will they fight Indians. They will find opportunities for progress in breaking through tradition, finding new and better ways of doing things, and generally improving the service to which they are devoted.

Having laid steel ribbons to the farthest corners and set upon them fleet conveyances to transport people and things from here to there, the railroader's job is not yet done.

Even the need for more of those steel ribbons has not passed. It did look for a while during the depression as though America's 250,000 miles of railroad would have to do. But there is still some territory that needs railroad service, and new roads are being and will be built.

* * *

Just the other day the Santa Fe, with pomp and ceremony, opened a new line, 116 miles long, the first stretch to be built in this country since 1931. It runs through what might be called undeveloped territory—at least according to the Santa Fe people it has not been adequately served—from Las Animas, Colo., through Boise City, Okla., to Amarillo, Texas.

The gap between Denver and Boise City was the last to be bridged. Governors of four states took part in the celebration, with Teller Ammons, the Colorado Executive, swinging the hammer to drive home the traditional golden spike.

The new road, Santa Fe folks say, opens a great agricultural empire in eastern Colorado, western Kansas, the Oklahoma Panhandle, west Texas, and part of New Mexico. Already six new towns have popped up along the line—Gilpin, Ruxton, Frick, Ramp, Bisonte, and Castenada. Each embryo community has been given a boost in the form, as the Santa Fe announces it, of "a 2500-foot passing track, a telephone booth, a windmill, and a tank."

* * *

But it is along the frontier of speed, comfort and technical improvement, that the greatest activity is found. Consider, for example, that since railroad engineers began to connect pipes and things for air conditioning a few years ago, 8031 passenger and Pullman cars have been equipped, and more are being added every month. The carriers, incidentally, have thus far spent about $45,000,000 to keep their customers cool, or warm, and comfortable.

Of course everyone understands that trains are moving faster than ever. And we may note that the safety record of the railroads has improved, rather than grown worse, as is likely to be the case when automobile speeds are increased. In 1930, there were but 30 regularly scheduled mile-a-minute trains on American roads. Today 644 regular trains are hitting this speed for a large part of their routes.

On top of all this, the increased service has been provided at reduced rates.

* * *

Speaking of speed, we cannot overlook the freight business; and if that seldom comes close home to the layman, he is affected by it indirectly. The price and condition of the goods and materials he uses are influenced by the speed of the freight trains which bring them to him. We should not forget, either, that many regular freight trains travel frequently at 40 miles an hour. The speed of regular freight trains today is 50 per cent greater than it was in 1920. Overnight freight service between cities 400 or 500 miles apart is now possible.

This subject can hardly be discussed without mention of streamlined trains, and Diesel propulsion. But to conclude the matter, two things standout—first, the willingness of the railroads to experiment with something new, even though the cost is pretty high; and second, while a Diesel locomotive costs about three times as much as a steam engine of equal capacity, it pulls a train of equal capacity at about half the operating expense.

Wilkins Explains Under-Ice Voyage On Ottawa Visit

OTTAWA, March 13 (Canadian Press)—Sir Hubert Wilkins, famous arctic explorer, came here yesterday to tell directors of the Canadian Geographical Society his plans for a submarine expedition to the North Pole and to ask them to associate their society with the project.

The submarine will be built in the River Thames, Sir Hubert said, and will leave in May, 1938, for Spitzbergen to take on supplies.

"We will start under the ice about 200 miles north of Spitzbergen," he stated, "and will have about 2000 miles to travel, 25 per cent of which will probably be in free water."

After crossing the North Pole the expedition would head for the Bering Sea in an effort to locate "Crocker Land,"—territory which Commander Peary's party claimed to have discovered on their polar expedition.

"If Crocker Land exists it will be Canadian territory," said Sir Hubert, "and of particular value when North Pole flying is established."

Negro Scholarships Sought in Maryland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 15—As a solution to the problem of providing Negroes with adequate facilities for higher education, a bill to authorize a scholarship fund to enable them to attend colleges outside Maryland will be introduced in the Legislature with the endorsement of Herbert R. O'Conor, attorney general, and Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland. The scholarships are considered necessary because entrance into the University of Maryland is now barred to Negroes.

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Wages Rise for Nearly a Million

Industrial Centers Over Practically Entire U. S. Participate

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, March 15 — Nearly 1,000,000 men and women went to work today in United States industrial centers fortified by the knowledge their wages had been raised substantially.

Steel workers were the chief beneficiaries of wage increases, aggregating $168,118,000 annually, which became effective for an estimated 925,075 toilers.

Effective today, 550,000 workers in the steel industry will receive 10 cents more per hour, fattening their pay envelopes by $120,000,000 over the period of a year.

But the good cheer was not confined to steel mills. In packing plant refrigerators, down to the pits of the Minnesota and Michigan iron country, in California orchards and in humming New England factories, workers rejoiced in the wave of pay hikes.

The new minimum of 62½ cents per hour for steel workers will make the average hourly rate for labor approximately 82½ cents. Although a forty-hour week also becomes effective today, plants will continue to operate 48 hours, with time and a half for overtime.

To steel's 225,000 workers in the Pittsburgh-Youngstown district, the raise will mean $46,000,000 more each year. In the Chicago district 75,000 will benefit by $6,500,000 annually.

Steel Increases

Steel companies announcing the increases and the number of employees affected: Carnegie-Illinois, 120,000; Bethlehem, 85,000; Republic, 52,000; Jones & Laughlin, 25,000; National, 20,000; Youngstown Sheet & Tube, 16,000; national Tube, 8000; Pittsburgh, 7000; Columbia, 5500; Otis, 3500; Sharon, 3000; Lukens, 3000; Readings, 2200; American Rolling Mills, 14,000; United States, 8000; Columbia, 5500; Wickwire Spencer, 2250; Sheffield, 2500, and American Steel & Wire, 6000.

Many steel companies also granted vacation privileges, while Jones & Laughlin, one of the largest independent producers, announced wage increases for salaried employees as well as those on an hourly basis.

Led by the "big four"—Swift, Armour, Wilson and Cudahy—the packing industry jacked its scale up to 62½ cents an hour, to the four packers' 120,000 workers, the increase will mean an addition of $2,000,000 a year to pay rolls. Hormel Company added $1,000,000 annually to the wages of its 3700 employees. The Houston Packing Co., boosted its annual pay roll $100,000 with raises to 500.

Harvester Company

The Timken Roller Bearing Company announced increases for 8500 workers, totaling $1,500,000 annually.

The International Harvester Company granted increases of $11,000,000 a year to its 55,000 employees. John Deere and Company, farm machine manufacturers of Moline, Ill., boosted salaries of 10,500 workers $1,092,000 a year.

Hercules Motors Corporation raised its 1900 employees an unestimated sum and the Hoover Company boosted pay to 1900. Gardner Denver Company workers at Quincy, Ill., Denver, Colo., and La Grange, Mo., were given 10 per cent increases.

Ten thousand miners in northern Minnesota, upper Michigan and northern Wisconsin went into the pits with their base rate set at $5 a day. It meant an annual increase of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

In California, 45,000 fruit and vegetable workers profited by a 20-cents-an-hour raise. Their minimum is now 50 to 60 cents an hour.

The Western Electric Company's 12,000 hourly workers at the Cicero, Ill., plant were given 10 per cent increases that added $1,800,000 annually to the pay roll.

Among others with advanced wage scales effective today were: J. F. McElwain Shoe Company, Manchester, N. H., 4000 workers; Myrna Shoe Company, Manchester, N. H., 2000; Norton Company, Worcester, Mass., 3000; Royal Typewriter, Hartford, Conn., 5300; Underwood Elliott Fisher, Hartford, 5800; Rock River Woolen Mills, Janesville, Wis., 400; Illinois Bell Telephone, 20,000; Bendix Products, South Bend, Ind., 4000; Caterpillar Tractor, Peoria, Ill., 11,500; the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, and affiliates, 7500; Lockheed Aircraft, Burbank, Calif, 1225; Standard Oil of Ohio, 4000; Crowell Publishing Company, 2000; Mohawk Carpet Mills, Amsterdam, N. Y., 4500, and for over 5000 collar and shirt workers in the vicinity of Albany, N. Y.

Pay Takes Jump In Many Industries

By the Associated Press

Chicago, March 15

Estimates of the number of workers in various industries who will benefit by wage increases effective today and the amount of the annual increases follow:

Steel	550,000	$120,000,000
Packers	134,300	22,100,000
Utilities and railroads	23,000	2,300,000
Mining	10,000	3,500,000
Petroleum	4,000	300,000
Others	214,575	18,918,000
Total	925,075	$168,118,000

Steel Workers the Chief Beneficiaries in March 15 Jumps in Pay

Labor Board Assails Tactics Of Remington Rand in Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

work of the "missionaries." Meanwhile threats of moving the plant to another city would be made, and at times some machinery would actually be moved out, both to frighten the workers and to stir up resentment among local business groups against the strikers.

While union leaders insist that the strike is still in progress, and it is understood here that Remington-Rand production is below normal these tactics have proved highly successful in breaking the power of the strike. It is quite evident that until today the strike was lost due to the superior power, influence and strategy of the employer.

Company Accused

Nowhere in its 50,000-word decision was the labor board more caustic in its treatment of the company than in charging deliberate instigation of "riots" so that resultant "violence" could later be used as the grounds for obtaining injunctions from the courts, police protection and "law and order" appeals in the newspapers.

Referring to these incited "riots" the board observed:

"In the planning of these disorders the respondent exhibited the small value it placed on human life, for with even-handedness it stood willing to sacrifice the lives of the men whom it hired to break the strike as well as those of the strikers.

"Likewise, in having its agents commit acts of violence in such a fashion as to ascribe the guilt to the strikers and in its deliberate provocation of disorders by the strikers, it was not deterred by the knowledge that innocent men would be arrested and fined, that a citizenry, made almost hysterical through the respondent's subtle playing on its emotions and thoughts, would inflict excessive punishment upon men acting under infuriating provocation.

Publicity Plays Part

"Nor did the respondent stop at making dupes of the civil authorities or the leading citizens, as at Ilion, so that they would do the job for the respondent."

The decision describes in detail, and almost in admiration, the publicity campaign which the company carried on "both to cloak its ruthlessness toward its employees and the public and to swing public opinion against the unions." In the campaign, the board says, "the facts were distorted or completely falsified, the unions and their leaders maligned and the communities' dependence upon the respondent's pay rolls stressed."

Early Harding, Mr. Rand's publicity man, is credited with "skillful publicity" in the way he manipulated public opinion in the communities where the strikes occurred, took advantage of every opportunity to "evoke a desired response" and continually stressed "threats of the likelihood of loss of a particular plant through closing and moving elsewhere."

In concluding its decision the labor board made the following vigorous statement:

"From the thousands of pages of testimony in this proceeding there may be distilled two very plain facts: the unwavering refusal of the respondent to bargain collectively with its employees, and the cold, deliberate ruthlessness with which it fought the strike which its refusal to bargain had precipitated.

Justification for Bill

"If the provisions of the act ever required justification, one need go no further than the facts of this case. Over 6000 employees, with their families and dependents, are subjected to the miseries of a prolonged strike, the people of six communities experience the economic hardships that inevitably result when an accustomed source of income is suddenly withdrawn, these same communities are turned into warring camps and unreasoning hatreds are created that lead to abuses alien to a sane civilization—all because the respondent refused to recognize the rights of six thousand employees."

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CIO Union Opens Negotiations With General Electric

NEW YORK March 15 (AP)—The United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, affiliate of the C. I. O., moved on two fronts today towards its ultimate goal of complete unionization of the electrical manufacturing and communications fields.

In the board rooms of the General Electric Company, largest unit in the electrical manufacturing field, representatives of the union sat down to talk things over with the management, even as plans were announced for negotiations with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, second only in size to General Electric.

Together the industrial giants employ approximately 100,000 men; General Electric 60,000; Westinghouse 40,000.

Union Demands Drafted

James B. Carey, president of the year old union, announced that a series of demands, including wage readjustments, shorter hours, improvement of working conditions and union recognition, had been worked out by delegates from eight of the 17 Westinghouse plants.

He said that he expected the Westinghouse Company would be approached "in several weeks." Before that is done, he explained, the demands will be submitted to union locals for ratification. He said the plants involved are at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Chicago, Newark, N. J., Mansfield, Ohio, Lester, Penna., and Springfield and Chicopee, Mass.

Mr. Carey said he expected "a very happy relationship will be established" between the union and the management of General Electric which has recognized the union as sole collective bargaining agency in three of its main plants, at Schenectady, N. Y.; Lynn, Mass., and Fort Wayne, Ind.

Company Is Silent

General Electric officials were silent in advance of the conference scheduled for this afternoon, but Mr. Carey said he expected no great difficulties would be encountered in reaching a national agreement on a sweeping eight-point program. He praised the company's fairness.

The union program calls for a blanket wage increase of 10 cents an hour for all employees, including so-called "white collar" workers, higher pay for certain shifts of workers, return of bonus arrangements in effect in 1929 and elimination of the "group incentive or speed-up system."

Mr. Carey said the union will attempt to organize workers in smaller plants making electrical apparatus and in the electrical communications field, including those of the nation's largest corporation, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

"We are going to organize them all," he said. "We already have organizers all over the country."

He estimated there were more than 1,000,000 workers who might some day carry a card as members of the union he heads.

Snow Brings Joy

TOPEKA, Kan., March 13 (AP) — A snowstorm swept across Kansas today, bringing a white blanket ranging from an inch in the old "dust bowl" area to more than four inches in the east. Farmers at Liberal in the southwestern part, said wheat prospects now are the brightest in six years.

Chrysler Strike Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 15—The text of a Chrysler Corporation statement of policy to distributors and dealers of the corporation, follows:

"During the afternoon of Monday, March 8, the C. I. O. union, directed by persons who were not in our employ, with employees belonging to the union, seized eight of this corporation's principal plants in the Detroit area, including its general offices, and are still holding them. Our executives, plant managers, and their staffs, are being kept out by force.

"The agents of the union took over the plant gates and barricaded them. They refused to let either the factory employees or the office employees leave or enter the plants without their permission. In many cases they took the company badges of the employees away from them. They did not permit employees to leave the plants unless they signed union cards. A military organization, manned by this union's agents, was set up in the plants and the company's plant protection men were ordered out of some buildings, leaving the corporation's property wholly in possession of these union agents.

"Our mail trucks carrying company mail from the post office to its offices were stopped by this union's agents, and delivery of mail obstructed.

Defends Labor Policy

"The company consequently has been unable to carry on its business in its own offices. The company has set up offices elsewhere in Detroit. Its files and office records in the plants are in the possession of this union.

"As is well known, there was no dispute over wages and working conditions of our 60,000 employees. Our rates of wages are substantially in excess of 90 cents an hour, and the weekly, monthly, and annual earnings of our employees have been not only the highest in the history of the company but among the highest of all American industry.

"This company has conducted its industrial relations by and in accordance with general acknowledged standards of fairness and equity with the purpose of giving our employees the highest possible earnings and the best working conditions the prosperity of the business can afford. We have constantly negotiated with these people over a period of more than three years and at their request entered into further negotiations with them on Wednesday, March 3. While these negotiations were going on, the agents of this union seized the plants.

Closed Shop Issue

"This union is demanding a closed shop. They have stated that their demands mean one of three things: Either an employee signs up with the union, or he will be ostracized and subjected to intolerable intimidation and coercion, both in the shop and at home, or union men will refuse to work with him. Under these conditions, however designated, it is impossible for us to make products of Chrysler quality and of Chrysler price.

"As citizens of your communities, as well as representatives of the Chrysler Corporation, it is important that you understand these plain facts. In our close relations with you, we believe that we should tell you frankly what our situation is and we ask you for your understanding and co-operation. We are advising you of it so that you may conduct your affairs accordingly. We ask you to be patient with us in our attempt to do our office work in temporary offices without the records and files necessary for carrying on business in the normal way.

"You will recognize that the capture of our plants in time of peace and what is going on in the plants today, is a form of revolution which concerns not only Chrysler Corporation but concerns you, and everybody."

Signed, K. T. KELLER, President.

Value of Canadian Trade With China Stressed in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—China is ideally situated for extensive trade with Canada, and the Chinese offer a perfect balance to Canada in the way of trade since both countries always will need the goods of the other. This opinion was expressed by Dr. C. T. Currelly, director of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, in a recent address here before the Empire Club.

Canada cannot grow silk, will always buy her tea, cannot grow cotton and if race could be grown, he suggested that the pepole would not like working in semi-liquid mud. Cane sugar and peanuts will also have to be imported here. On the other hand, China wants the very things produced in this country, and he warned that Canada is well on the way to letting this lucrative and permanent trade slip through her fingers.

Calling attention to the changed position of England, Dr. Currelly said that the nineteenth century belonged to Great Britain, as she then had the ships, men and peace with which to develop trade and could well afford to muddle along. But that day is over, and Canada should take thought for the morrow and take advantage of her geographical position to exchange commodities with China.

Rand Is Reported on Way To Washington Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 15—Buffalo offices of Remington Rand, Inc., report James R. Rand Jr. has left Florida to go to Washington for a conference with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, whom he is expected to see on Wednesday. No statement will be issued here by the company relative to the Labor Relations Board ruling.

Dr. John P. Boland, Buffalo regional director of the Labor Relations Board, said he was confident Remington Rand would comply with the re-employment order. Dr. Boland played the principal role in conferences between Remington Rand workers and the company in Buffalo, Syracuse and the Tonawandas.

"We are confident that compliance with the decision will come to pass and will put an end to an era of ill feeling," he said.

Drink Milk to Fly High, Alaskan Pilot Advises

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, March 15 (AP)—Drink milk if you want to fly high, advises Pilot Bert Lien, veteran weather bureau observation pilot. Mr. Lien came north last year to make twice daily flights of at least 18,200 feet altitude for weather bureau observations, after three years of similar flights in North Dakota. He said he put alcoholic drinks on his forbidden list, explaining:

"Even a little alcohol will lower the oxygen content in the blood until the high altitude does not agree with the pilot. I've found milk is the best thing to build up oxygen content."

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Unions Bolster Machinery For Settling Grievances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 15—Labor unrest in manufacturing, such as finds its source in the helplessness of an isolated employee to stand up alone to press a grievance, is tempered in the current settlement of the General Motors Corporation strike.

"What defense has a worker in industry who is fired at the whim of his foreman?" a student of labor in the automobile industry was asked here recently.

"If there is no trade union or company union to speak for him, the employee has practically no defense," he answered. "If he has friends further along in the management, he can appeal to them. If he has none, he can, of course, go anyway to the higher-ups.

"But if he does, he may find that management is inclined to sustain the foreman for what it feels is the sake of discipline. The union demand is a good one."

So important did the automobile workers' union judge it that John Brophy, director of the C. I. O. and one of the negotiators here, dubbed the grievance procedure the heart of the settlement. The C. I. O. is pushing for grievance machinery in other companies and industries. The plan obviously gives the union further recognition and prestige.

The substance of it is the conceded right that a union man with a grievance deemed justifiable will be backed up by the union in seeking adjustment.

Following the settlement, William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of the corporation, said that the right of appeal has always been inherent in the company's labor policy, but that it was more specific now.

The company was willing to go along. When the plan was first brought out, an official immediately declared, "We concede any reasonable system for handling grievances."

Hereafter if a union employee is carelessly let out, the foreman will have to justify the discharge against the evidence presented to the company by the union.

Energetically as General Motors has acted to weed out its irresponsible foremen, in an organization so huge the task of detecting and replacing every misplaced little executive is enormous. General Motors has 8000 foremen, and sources friendly to the corporation, who know how these things go, guess that perhaps 200 of them are not what they seem.

Besides, the training of foremen to the new labor policies of today, so that they handle their workers according to the recent changes, has been found by industry to require a definite educational endeavor.

The foreman is the point where men and management meet. Often in no other way is the contact made. Ordinarily a considerate foreman can do much to keep his men in good relations with the company. An unprincipled foreman can make his group disgruntled no matter how progressive a corporation's labor program may be.

Causes of Friction

Much of the friction in industry is not evoked by great issues of capital and labor, of which the workers for the most part may actually have meager knowledge, but by everyday, personal dissatisfactions.

Of this aspect of labor disquiet, one of the officials of the United Automobile Workers' Union, speaking generally and of no special company, comments:

"If a worker has a grievance, that causes trouble as little foremen, trying to make a name for themselves and doing things that overstep. Superintendents also do so sometimes.

"While management has some of the blame, foremen have the most.

"If a worker has a grievance, usually he can't even get to see the management. The top men don't have the time to go over every complaint that might come to them.

"Of course they say that the manager has an open door and wants anybody to come to see him. But it's just impossible for a poor man to get into him.

"And as a matter of fact, very few men have the nerve to go to the manager.

"A company knows too that where one man goes out, all by himself, there will be no trouble.

Union Makes a Difference

"Where the union takes hold, it will be bound to have a man's case taken care of."

Where there is an effective company union, protection from unjust discharge is generally set up, and means established as well for the disposal of other grievances.

For instance, in one of the leading corporations in another industry, as related here by a spokesman brought to Detroit by a sit-down strike, an employee who objects can be let out only after hearings by sub-committees composed of spokesmen for men and management. Then if these fail to agree, his case is sent to the general joint committee composed of some 60 men, equally divided between the company and its employee representatives. A two-thirds vote of the entire group is required to sustain the discharge.

Treating complaints of "speed-up" in General Motors as grievances and taking them up with management also promises to hold down restlessness. Here also the union did not obtain all it asked, which was a mutual share in regulating the speed of production. The company retains the decision. On the other hand, the union has now a recognized and organized method of objection whenever members claim that speed is excessive.

Pennsylvania Industries Announce Wage Increases

READING, Penna., March 13 (AP)—Wage increases for 3600 steel, iron and cotton workers were announced today by three of the biggest manufacturers in Berks County.

P. N. Guthrie jr., president of the Reading Iron Company, said hours and day rates for 2200 employees would be increased 10 cents an hour for a total annual pay roll increase of $160,000.

A similar announcement was made by J. E. McCauley, head of the Birdsboro Steel Foundry and Machine Company, affecting 800 employees. Both increases become effective March 16.

George A. Jenckes, general manager of the Bancroft Cotton Mill, said a 5 per cent increase for approximately 600 workers was put into effect March 1.

Remington Rand Faces Loss of U. S. Contract

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Possible loss of a $57,500 Government contract faced Remington Rand, Inc., today as a result of the Labor Relations Board's criticism of the company's labor policies in ordering it to re-employ 4000 former workers.

Arthur Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, said it had instructed that the question of a contract for photographing forms "be reconsidered for purposes of determining whether any other course is now open to the board."

Deadlock Reported At Mine Pay Parley

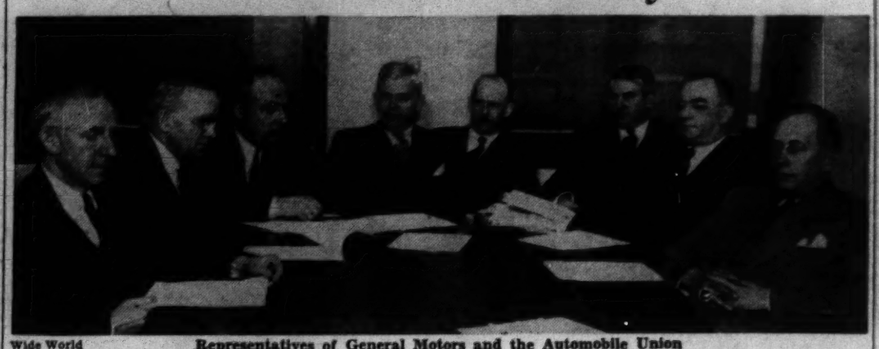
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—Having, according to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, accomplished nothing, the committee representing bituminous mine owners of the Appalachian region and representatives of the miners today turned its work over to a sub-committee with the hope that the latter group may iron out differences between the two groups and draft a new contract to take the place of the one which expires on March 31.

The sub-committee is composed of Mr. Lewis and Thomas Kennedy, secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers and Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, representing the union, and Charles O'Neill, president of the United Eastern Coal Sales Corporation, of New York, and L. T. Putnam, general superintendent of the Raleigh-Wyoming Mining Company, of Beckley, W. Va., representing the operators.

The subcommittee, which is meeting at the Engineering Society's building, today notified the joint committe to which it owes its appointment, to hold itself in readiness for a report.

Peacemakers in Industry



Wide World

Representatives of General Motors and the Automobile Union

These Leaders of Labor and Industry Ironed Out the Difficulties That Brought the Final Settlement in the General Motors Strike. Left to Right—John Brophy of the Committee for Industrial Organization; Wyndham Mortimer, First Vice-President of the United Automobile Workers of America; Edward Hall, Second Vice-President of the Union; C. E. Wilson, Vice-President of General Motors, and S. M. Dubrul, Harry Hogan, F. C. Tanner and H. W. Anderson, General Motors Officials

Text of Chrysler Decision

DETROIT, March 15 (AP)—The text of Circuit Judge Allan Campbell's decision granting an injunction to the Chrysler Corporation against sit-down strikers, follows:

The Chrysler Corporation files its bill of complaint against the international union, United Automobile Workers of America, and upwards of 100 named individuals, seeking relief from a sit-down strike.

The bill charges that the defendants have conspired to deprive the corporation of its property, and have taken possession of all its manufacturing plants, worth upward of $50,000,000; that hey have excluded its officers and agents from the property as well as a large number of employees who are ready and anxious to work, if permitted to do so.

The bill further alleges that the plantiff had been notified that the defendant union and its officers had caused the strike on the issue alone of whether the plantiff "would recognize the union as the sole bargaining agency in plaintiff's dealings with all of its employees, and in regulating any matter involving wages, hours, and working conditions of all of its employees."

Heavy Damages Charged

The bill further charges that this sit-down strike has caused and is now causing irreparable damage both to the plaintiff and to many others and that the properties are being damaged by the unlawful possession. The plaintiff prays for injunctive relief against such acts of the defendants.

Upon the filing of the bill, an order to show cause, returnable March 13, 1937, was issued by this court. In response to this order, Maurice Sugar, Esquire, appeared as attorney for such of the defendants as had been served and presented to the court an affidavit of Richard T. Frankensteen, presenting the claimed facts on which the defendants based their argument to the court that the injunctive relief should not be granted. The showing of the defendants by this affidavit was that the Chrysler Corporation had violated the terms of the National Labor Relations Act as follows:

A. By employing spies who joined labor organizations and reported back to the corporation;

B. By organizing company unions;

C. By discharging men for union activities, and

D. By refusal to consent to grant to defendants' organization exclusive bargaining rights.

For these reasons, the defendants urge that the plaintiff does not come into court with clean hands.

Upholds Chrysler Stand

It seems to the court that these contentions may be disposed of without passing upon the constitutionality of the Federal Labor Act. If it is valid, it can hardly be contended that failure to abide by its terms gives the defendants the right to seize and appropriate $50,000,000 worth of property of the plaintiff, and to prevent by threats of violence, any use of the property by the plaintiff or its agents. It was stated upon the argument that the sole difference between the parties consisted of the issue of the right of exclusive representation. If that is so, these other grievances would seem to have been adjusted. I therefore find that the Chrysler Corp. has not, by its conduct, deprived itself of the right to be protected, and it stands before the court with clean hands.

The second argument urged upon the court is that a preliminary injunction may not issue where the right to possession of land is involved, and where the preliminary relief would, in effect, be all the relief the plaintiff could get on a hearing on the merits. (Then followed eight legal citations.)

I have examined each of these citations with care, and believe they are all distinguishable from the case at bar in that all the defendants were in possession, under a claim of right, and in none of them was shown such irreparable damage as here appears on the face of the bill.

Cites Legal Precedent

In no case that I have found does the defendant stand before the court as the defendants do here, freely admitting the seizure of another's property by force and threats of violence.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has spoken so clearly and repeatedly on the duty of the trial judge to grant injunctive relief against picketing and violence, that citation of the authorities seems almost superfluous. (Then he cited six cases on which he based his opinion.)

It should be noted that the right to strike is in no sense involved. That is a right of property in the defendants which the court is bound to respect and protect In like manner, this court is bound to protect the plaintiff in its lawful use of its property. There can be no compromise between the rule of law and the rule of violent self-help.

In this sense, then, the issue in the case at bar is not between this plaintiff and these defendants. Respect for the courts and for law and order has been menaced. The court has a right to expect the citizens of this community to give their entire co-operation and support in the position here taken.

The writ may issue as prayed.

Girl Sit-Downers In 4 Green Stores Dance, Eat, Read

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—Comfortably supplied with radios, reading material, food and bedding, 250 girl employees of the H. L. Green Company made the most of their sit-down strike in four of the concern's low-priced stores here today, while company officials prepared to negotiate with the Department Store Employees' Union for a settlement of the wage and hour dis ute.

Minimum wages of $20 a week, a 40-hour work week, vacations with pay and regular rest periods were among the 22 demands listed by union representatives. Current wage schedules for salesgirls of the Green organization were from 25 to 28 cents an hour, they said.

To pass the strike time pleasantly, some of the girls listened to music and danced. Others rested, and turned the occasion to an indoor picnic by feasting on dainties brought to them by friends and relatives. One young woman settled down for a long siege by starting in on "Gone With the Wind."

The girls have been in possession of the four Green stores since Saturday when a quickly organized strike gave them control of the establishments, two of which are in Manhattan and one each in Brooklyn and Queens. Company officials made no attempt to eject them and police had little to do other than handle crowds of curious onlookers.

Officials of the union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, said they expected to extend the strike to other Green stores here during the week unless a satisfactory settlement were forthcoming. The Green company has nine stores in Manhattan and Brooklyn besides establishments in other boroughs. The chain specializes in merchandise selling from 5 cents to $1.

Labor Group Seeks Ouster of Hoffman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 15—Impeachment of Gov. Harold G. Hoffman as "an enemy of labor" is demanded in resolutions adopted by the employees of the National Radiator Corporation, a newly formed union affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the union membership here yesterday, assert that Governor Hoffman had helped to supply strikebreakers to concerns whose workers had walked out and had "conspired to violate the laws of New Jersey which guarantee the right of peaceful picketing." The union is officially designated as the William Trent Lodge 1264 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and is carrying on an active membership drive throughout New Jersey. Announcement was had here today from Newark that it had granted a charter to employees of the Atha works of the Crucible Steel Company, which employs about 2000 workers.

John Bryson, president of the new local, said a demand would be made on the company for recognition of the union.

Sit-Down Strikers Ordered To Vacate Chrysler Plants

DETROIT, March 15 (AP)—In granting an injunction ordering the sit-down strikers to evacuate Chrysler plants, Judge Allan Campbell today said that even if the Wagner law is valid, "it still does not give the defendants the right to occupy property."

"Respect for law and order and for the courts is menaced," the Judge declared. "There must be no compromise."

He took up the various points made by the strikers' counsel, charging that the corporation did not come into court with clean hands," because of alleged Wagner law violations. Such charges, he ruled, do not affect the right of the plaintiff to the use of its property. Therefore "the corporation does come into court with clean hands."

The injunction order was made returnable at 9:30 a. m., Wednesday. The Wayne County Sheriff must serve it on the strike leaders before that time.

Several hundred union men, massed in the third floor corridor of the county building, accepted the decision quietly.

George S. Wilson, president of the Dodge local, asked if the sit-down strikers would obey the evacuation order, said:

"A vote will be taken on that question in the Dodge plant tonight."

Vote Is Awaited

He said neither the "board of strategy" nor other union officers would influence the decision of the men.

If the sit-down strikers refused to evacuate the plants, the corporation might apply to the court for writs of attachment, providing for arrest of the strikers on charges of contempt.

Strikers who occupied two plants of the Fisher Body Corporation at Flint, Mich., during the General Motors strike refused to leave the premises after a court injunction was read to them, and writs of attachment were issued. Service of the writs was withheld, however, pending negotiations, which resulted in peaceful settlement of the strike, and the strikers marched out voluntarily.

A few blocks distant, in a downtown office building, representatives of the corporation and the U. A. W. A. were to resume the conference that was in progress when the strikes closed the plants a week ago. The union called the sit-down when Chrysler refused to grant it exclusive collective bargaining privileges.

60,000 Idle at Chrysler

The closing of eight of the nine plants here because of the strikes, and the consequent closing of branches at Evansville and Newcastle, Ind., and Los Angeles, left approximately 60,000 of Chrysler's 67,000 employees out of work.

Only one formality remained to complete the agreement reached Friday night between the union and General Motors Corporation. That was its signing by executives of the corporation in New York. General Motors officials in Detroit signed it Sunday a few hours after union delegates from the locals of the company's plants had ratified it and U. A. W. A. officers affixed their signatures.

Several hours of debate preceded the ratification, but a majority voice vote was made unanimous by the assembly as it completed its task. The agreement, with the Feb. 11 strike truce, solved all differences that arose between General Motors and the U. A. W. A. during the 44-day strikes the first of the year and provides methods for treating such issues in the future.

Other Strike Negotiations

The Briggs Manufacturing Company and the union also scheduled the opening of negotiations today. Its Detroit plants have been the scene of several sit-downs, and the temporary loss of its business with Chrysler has curtailed its operations sharply. The body company announced that 17,000 of its 26,860 workers in its five Detroit factories were idle and also 2400 of its 2480 at Evansville, Ind.

The Briggs management said it had an agreement with the union that no strikes would interrupt operations during the conference.

No negotiations were reported in the strikes leaving 10,000 employees of the Hudson Motor Car Company at Detroit and 2200 workers of the Reo Motor Car Company at Lansing, Mich., idle.

Gov. Frank Murphy called at Lansing today the first of two meetings this week intended to deal with the unrest along Michigan's labor front. He was to confer with law enforcement officers from four industrial centers—Detroit, Flint, Pontiac and Lansing.

Wednesday he will meet in Detroit with 20 representatives of labor, industry, business, civic organizations, the clergy, the state and others to outline plans to decrease employee-employer conflict.

The Governor held a number of week-end conferences. One of them led to the settlement of the four-day sit-down strike which closed Crowley-Milner & Co.'s large department store.

The U. A. W. A. and the Bohn Aluminum & Brass Company, with four units here held by strikers, planned to confer either today or tomorrow.

Many officials of the union went to Cleveland for the meeting of the national executive board today and tomorrow.

Union Awaits Court Test In Remington-Rand Strike

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 15 (AP)—Neither officials of unions involved nor legal counsel for Remington-Rand, Inc., expressed surprise yesterday at the tenor of the National Labor Relations Board decision censuring the company for its conduct during a strike of employees extending over the past 10 months.

Union officials said "Just what we expected."

Representatives of the company declined to comment.

Vernon Crofoot, president of the Remington-Rand Joint Protective Board, said the strikers would wait for the Supreme Court decision on constitutionality of the Wagner law, and, more particularly, for James H. Rand Jr., president of the company, to confer in Washington Thursday with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

"We won't make a move until we learn what the attitude of Mr. Rand is going to be," Mr. Crofoot said. "If he is ready to talk business, then we'll probably go to Washington, to be there for the conference.

"It rests now with the Supreme Court. If the court declares the law unconstitutional, it leaves us 'holding the bag,' of course. But we will still have public opinion with us, and that's what really counts.

Claire Bellows, president of the federal union at the Syracuse plant, said: "We expected that's the way it would be decided . . . the company didn't have any defense."

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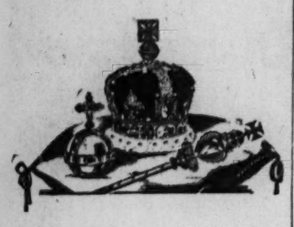

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Bringing Kitchen Up to Date No Less an Accomplishment Than Perfecting Living Room

For More Attractive Homes No. 1

By Margaret Root Zahler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bringing the old-style kitchen up to date may not sound so artistic as upholstering the Queen Anne sofa in sort satin. Nevertheless, modernizing the workshop of the home so that the wheels of daily kitchen routine run smoothly is quite as much of an accomplishment as perfecting the color scheme of the living room.

Modernization problems in the kitchen may be concerned with merely the purchase of new equipment, or they may mean tearing out walls, changing the location of windows and doors and making quite a complete renovation. They may mean the rearranging of the cabinets, sink and refrigerator into a more convenient grouping, or they may result in extending one wall to enlarge the room to include a breakfast alcove. Again, changes may be mostly for the sake of bringing more light into this much-used room.

First, Make Measured Plan

In any case, the plan should be completely worked out on paper before hands are put to saw and hammer. Sad stories are told of attempting to change a wall before the family knew just what equipment they were going to introduce, or how large the new window was to be, and so on. If for no other reason than to comply with city ordinances of lighting requirements, which are different in various municipalities, the remodeling job should be carefully mapped out in detail before going ahead.

Universal Basic Needs

Kitchens in different sections of this country have their own regional peculiarities in size, shape, location of doors and windows. Nevertheless, a few fundamental requirements apply to all of them. Judged on these standards, the difference is evident between an awkward, nonworkable kitchen, and a pleasant convenient one, where the homemaker meets the fewest possible obstacles to easy and quick movements.

By careful study the processes that take place in the kitchen and the volume of work done at each center of operation have been accurately determined. Companies, such as General Electric and Westinghouse, have come to the conclusion that there are three main units—the sink, the refrigerator, the stove. Although these companies have been demonstrating and exhibiting beautiful kitchens in various parts of the country for a long time, the general opinion is that there are still about 90 per cent of the American kitchens which are yet to be brought up to date.

Sink the Major Center

Taking into consideration the work that is done in the kitchen—the preparation of food, cooking, serving and storing—it will be found that the sink is the part of the equipment most often referred to. Think how in preparing a meal the housewife returns to it again and again! It is the natural pivotal point in the work of this room and should be near the center of the equipment. Although kitchens vary in size and shape, practically always modern equipment can be arranged in one of three ways—in the shape of a letter U, in the shape of a letter L, or in a straight line.

In a U-shaped kitchen, then, the sink will be most convenient if placed at the lower end of the horseshoe curve. This leaves to the right and to the left a place for the stove and for the refrigerator. Between these units and about the sink will come the cabinets.

An Ox Bow Arrangement

The idea of the U-shaped kitchen is derived from the pullman car. It brings the equipment into a compact space, so that in some cases the person standing in the middle of it can reach almost everything she wants. It is evident that many steps are saved by this arrangement, especially advisable in apartments or small homes where there are few in the family. With this size of kitchen, all meals must be served either in a dinette or in a dining room.

One illustration here shows an old-time kitchen in Wilmette, Ill., which lends itself very well to the U-shaped arrangement. The sink under the window forms the center of operations and gets good outdoor light. The second view shows how General Electric revamped this room and made it into a modern workshop, with the refrigerator unit on the left and the stove on the right. Plenty of work surface is provided on the tops of the cabinets, between the units, and with open shelves for knick-knacks, clock, etc., in the corners.

But not every family would be suited by this type of kitchen. Where there are a number of growing children who must be served meals three times a day, a homemaker might find it very burdensome to serve all food in the dining room. This applies especially when the modern kitchen, so well lighted and decorated, is likely to be one of the most cheerful rooms of the house.

A larger kitchen—say 9' by 12' or 11' by 14'—which would allow a breakfast table and chairs, will probably be more welcome than a too compact one. But a large kitchen does not necessarily mean one which is going to be sprawling and entail more work because of its larger size. The equipment can still be consolidated in one section, leaving the open space near a window for the breakfast table.

To accommodate this kind of a problem, it is recommended that the equipment be arranged in an L shape, still keeping the sink near the center of operations. With the cabinets near by, the stove at one end and the refrigerator at the other, the equipment is quite compact and easy to work with. Yet the room itself is not too small.

Also pictured here are before-and-after views of a kitchen in Provo, Utah, which lends itself to this L-shaped plan. The kitchen is revamped by placing the sink under the window with the stove around to the left and a work cabinet to the right. Still further to the right is the refrigerator. If such a room is large enough, it is easy to see how convenient would be a suitably painted luncheon table with its chairs, providing for serving the simpler meals, particularly the children's.

But what can be done when the old kitchen is of necessity long and narrow? Such an arrangement may not be so difficult, after all. The stove and refrigerator can be located on one side, leaving the other for the sink and cabinets. If the space seems narrow, it merely means fewer steps back and forth in the preparation of the food. Possibly the space may be so narrow that everything must be in a single line, but this is very rare.

Arranged in normal sequence, kitchen operations are: receiving supplies; storing supplies in cabinets or refrigerators; preparing and mixing foods; cooking; serving; cleaning up; and replacing dishes and foods in their proper storage corners. It follows that equipment should be so placed as to allow each operation to be done most easily and quickly.

A working surface next to each of the three centers is a great help. For instance, when food is delivered to the kitchen, the ideal arrangement is to have it put on a work surface near the refrigerator. Then as the food is taken from refrigerator or storage space, it usually goes to the preparation table, which should be near the sink. Then, as the food is being cooked, it is a great help to have a table or work surface near the stove where the food can be placed ready for serving.

New Kitchens for Old—Contrast and Example

Photos by General Electric Company

Two Kitchens—Before and After Modernization

Owing to the Very Wide Range of Sizes in Which Modern Kitchen Units Are Made, It Is Easy to Assemble a Group Which Will Fit a Particular Space. However Unpromising an Old-Fashioned Kitchen May Appear, There Is Little Difficulty and Only Moderate Expense Involved in Bringing It Up to Modern Standards

At the Top, Here Are Before-and-After Views of a Kitchen Which Calls for the U-Shape Grouping of Refrigerator, Stove, Sink, and Cabinets. Below Are Similar Comparative Views, Making Clear a Change Which Must Have Made an L-Shape Kitchen a Place of Pleasures Rather Than of Tasks

Uncertain Russia: Trotzkyist Trials and After

(Continued from Page 1)

with Marxist theory. Mr. Stalin's own theoreticianc are busy producing arguments for strengthening the state and enlarging its police powers.

Peasants Favored

With so many revolutionaries eliminated, Joseph Stalin's alliance with the bureaucracy, with former "class enemies" and especially with the peasantry is being advanced. The peasants, who compose about 65 per cent of the population, probably will not be "socialized" further at present, and their privileges are more likely to be increased.

The Kremlin is attempting to give peasants their full share of available products and to keep down their taxes, in kind and in cash.

The universal police activity among industrial executives has retarded industrial progress. Major industries fell 20 per cent below the "plan" in January and February.

Soviet industry, in which sole responsibility rests with the highest executives, naturally fails to work well when executives are preoccupied with police examinations and are mutually distrustful. Many executives have been sent to sanitariums suffering from "nervous breakdowns."

In the circumstances, the Kremlin has no heart for "foreign entanglements" of any kind. It will probaby require a year or two to repair the gaps in the bureaucracy left by the removal of so many important executives. Moscow eagerly seized the opportunity to withdraw from Spain without "losing face." The Russian intervention in Spain apparently was exaggerated.

I was told that the Soviets had sent about 300 aviators and tankdrivers, and apparently were chiefly interested in testing their war equipment in conditions of actual combat.

Joseph Stalin has proved, to the satisfaction of most observers, that he can continue his system of "closed economy" indefinitely, balancing imports against exports and importing no consumers' goods.

Soviet industry has reached a point where it can supply the population with a bare sufficiency of food and clothing, and make enough profit from its monopoly of everything to expand industry, agriculture and armaments.

Stalin has a whole continent at his disposal, and can operate an almost completely self-sufficient economy so long as the population is willing to get along with the shoddy products of its own industries.

As time passes, if war does not interfere, the system should become more efficient. At present, however, the waste is enormouse and most products are lamentably inferior.

Some observers suspect that the Soviet system can never become efficient by advanced western standards. If Soviet factories today had to compete with foreign factories, they would not last a week. But they have no competition; the Soviet people must accept what they produce or do without.

The position of foreigners in Russia is even less agreeable than it was. Soviet citizens, with the exception of those officially assigned to "mingle with foreigners," want nothing to do with them except in their official capacities. This is due partly to the real fear of a European war and partly because foreigners are always partly blamed for every Soviet conspiracy.

While the United States has never been involved, Americans cannot make acquaintances much more easily than other people.

Soviet officials in good standing naturally want to do nothing to jeopardize their position.

The Kremlin is doing its best to give the population enough food and clothing so that there will be less discontent. Nevertheless, they were not able to reduce prices in 1936, as they had promised, and many products — especially clothes — are more expensive.

The people have to pay for the huge expenditures on armaments and for the incalculable waste in industry.

Some persons still manage to get rubles at less than the official rate, and to import food and clothing by special permission. Otherwise the cost of living would be fearful.

For example, some have been permitted to import butter from Finland, and after paying transportation and a small duty, pay less than half of what butter costs in Moscow, even at the ruble rate which we obtain.

The same is true of all food products, and the inferior clothing obtainable in Moscow is three or four times higher than similar clothing abroad.

Housing is still dreadfully backward; the majority of city dwellers live one family to a room, and every basement and cellar is occupied. Apparently this situation cannot be relieved for years.

Soviet Reinstates Property Owners

By the Associated Press

Moscow, March 15

The Central Executive Committee by a brief decree yesterday restored citizenship rights to thousands of persons previously deprived of their rights because of social position or ownership of property.

The act brings the laws into conformity with the new Constitution whereby, under Article 136, all citizens are guaranteed the right to vote.

The decree abolished the Central Election Commission established some years ago to rule on cases of citizens deprived of their rights and to hear appeals.

The decree is one of the numerous ones regarded as necessary to put Russia's new Constitution into full effect prior to the fall elections.

Eastern Mayors Confer On Housing, WPA Funds

PHILADELPHIA, March 15 (AP)—Mayors of major cities of the East met March 13 to discuss the housing problem and the use of Works Progress Administration funds. The Philadelphia Regional Conference was the first meeting of eastern mayors called this year by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York, conference president. Last year's meeting was held in Boston. The group is a division of the United States Conference of Mayors.

Reports were presented from New York, Baltimore, Boston, Camden, Elizabeth, Newark, East Orange, Cambridge, Trenton, Rochester, Columbus, Cleveland, Passaic, Irvington, Fall River, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Wheeling, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Allentown, Union City, Chester, Lancaster, Fitchburg and Somerville.

Russia to Produce U. S. Cotton Picker

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 15 (AP)—John Rust said today that the Soviet Government would undertake mass production of the mechanical cotton picker which he and his brother, Mack, invented.

Just back from Russia, Mr. Rust told interviewers that "there is no question" that the U. S. S. R. would attempt to mechanize their cotton production.

Plans for production in Soviet factories, he said, await completion of mechanical changes in the picker, decided on after field experiments in Tashkent, Turkestan.

Oriental Instruments Used In Nursery School of Music

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—Deep-toned gongs, drums and melodious bells of the Far East lent by Henry Eichheim, composer-violinist, from the collection of instruments at his home in Montecito, were used in starting the musical careers of nine young children at the Pillsbury Foundation Music School here.

From the endowment for musical education provided by the late E. S. Pillsbury, philanthropist and music patron, there has come into being in Santa Barbara this nursery school of music.

When the fund was established, the trustees, Miss Florence Fernald, a pupil of Leopold Godowsky, Mrs. Dorothy Starbuck and Joseph D. Paxton, began to consider a plan by which musical education might be most wisely advanced. It was felt that children who will make America's future audiences, should be the medium through which to work.

Leopold Stokowski, who just then was spending a few months at his home above Carpinteria valley, met with the trustees and suggested a nursery school.

"I have always wanted to know why very young children express themselves freely in musical forms, but so often stop at the age of seven or eight. Perhaps we might discover the reason in a nursery school," he said.

Larger Sense of Music

Mr. Eichheim, author of "Bali" and "Java," Oriental tone poems, agreed, and spoke of how frequently Occidentals, knowing only the harmonic system of the West, have to reconstruct their point of view completely on hearing the music of the Orient. He favored devoting the fund to teaching young children a larger sense of music.

The plan of the former director of the Philadelphia orchestra was adopted in the main and recently a nursery school for children of from two to five years was launched, with the idea of nurturing musical creative impulses according to the most advanced ideas in this realm of education.

Miss Gladys Moorhead, who will direct the school, has taught for a number of years in Los Angeles. She has served as a member of the State Curriculum Commission.

Donald Pond came from New York to direct musical expression. He has taught at the Dalton schools in New York and Dartington Hall in England, as well as serving as musical director of the Children's Theater Arts Workshop in New York. His compositions have been performed in London, Spain, Italy and New York.

There was not a musical instrument in sight when the school opened, but the children spent the first morning rolling through the schoolrooms and porches on tricycles and kiddie cars, calling each other up on toy telephones and building a garage of hollow blocks.

Director Pond explained that it was not their intention to bring any instruments to the school for a while. "We want the children to learn to feel at home here without too many things to confuse them," he said. During the first two weeks, however, he made notes on the range and rhythms of their speaking voices. The first important thing that happened was the discovery by one of the tiniest children that blocks of different sizes have different sounds when they are struck.

Then a Chinese temple bell from the Eichheim collection was introduced. Mr. Pond brought it in casually, but the children immediately gathered about it, clamoring to know what it was. Then he told them why it should not be struck too hard and which stick to use.

One at a time, drums from India and Korea, bells and gongs from China, Korea, India and Bali will be introduced, a different one each day. When the children are used to playing them, two will be brought in at once. Of course, Oriental instruments will not be used exclusively. Mr. Pond expects eventually to add almost every kind of wind instrument and simple stringed ones. He will always have manuscript paper handy to take down what the children create and then will play it back to them.

Communists Halt Mass Expulsions To Retrieve Loss

MOSCOW, March 15 (AP)—The Communist Party called a halt yesterday to mass expulsions of its members, many of whom were deemed to have been dropped for trivial reasons.

Party officials delivered caustic reprimands to local committees and began immediate reinstatement of what they described as the most flagrant victims of injustice.

The move was linked in authoritative circles to a drive launched last week for greater democracy within the party ranks and to an official report which estimated party membership had fallen off to about 1,400,000.

The report said that the Communist Party, which once claimed almost 4,000,000 members and candidates, now had only about 2,000,000 in those categories.

Raw Materials

(Continued from Page 1)

tion for some peace formula despite the almost violent isolationism of Congress and of American public opinion generally today.

Even the suggestion of possible American co-operation in a peace move is considered political dynamite by some. Congress generally is satisfied that it can isolate the United States safely from Europe's troubles by neutrality law and is in no mood to permit American involvement in Europe, even in the cause of peace.

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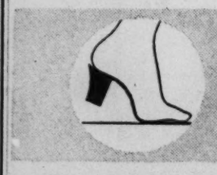

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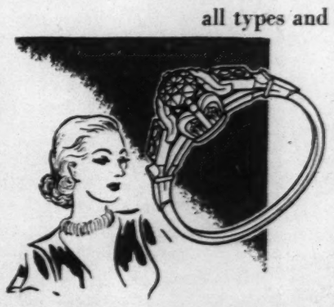

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Perkey Grows Up

By Agnes Akin Atkinson

Chapter Six

The first of August came with its still warmer and sultry nights. The young skunks, now four months old, followed their mother from place to place. They would bed down with her through the coming winter. When spring came and the silent forest people scurried from their winter homes, the young skunks would find a home of their own.

Perkey had grown into a handsome skunk. The hairs of his fine tail were long and fluffy. Each of the young skunks had a fine tip on its tail, but the tip on Perkey's tail was more curly and larger than the others'. He was so proud of his handsome tail that, at times, even when no danger threatened, he walked with the fluffy plume at half mast.

In all the forest there was no young skunk as fine and as handsome as Perkey. Mother Skunk and Grandpa, too, were so proud of him that, when they watched him strut, they strutted, too. Perkey was a friendly little animal, liked and feared by all the creatures, great and small, that came in contact with him.

One night, without having first talked it over with his mother or even Grandpa, Perkey decided he was big enough to lead his mother and brothers and sisters to the Man House. Before any one of them could offer a protest, he was at the head of the line, strutting along as big as you please.

A New Leader

When a wild animal feels that he can hold a place of leadership among his clan, he just ups and takes it. Perkey was beginning with his mother's family. If he was able to hold the lead over Mother Skunk, the other skunks would have to accept him as their leader.

If Grandpa hadn't been the present boss, no doubt Perkey would have been forced to do as other wild animals of different species many times do; fight for their superiority. But Grandpa was only too glad to turn the leadership over to such a fine skunk.

Though young to hold such a responsible place, Perkey was well informed in the ways of the forest. The young skunk had gradually and thoroughly learned things he didn't know he was learning. Though not yet six months old, Perkey was well able to take the leadership.

The proud young skunk kept his mind on his business of leading the family down into the canyon and up the steep bank that led to the Man House. He led them up and over the top of the wall. He was too proud to crawl through the drain as he had so often done behind his mother.

The big black skunk family that Perkey belonged to couldn't climb trees but they could, by carefully placing each foot, one after the other, on a protruding rock, climb to the top of the low wall and down on the other side. Down the wall they waddled to the feeding rock.

The Feeding Rock Was Bare

It was bare. No pile of bread, fruit, canned dog meat nor other animal "dainties" waited for them. Each skunk, tail high, nosed the rock from one end to the other. Disappointedly they waddled back and forth, nervously sniffing. They could smell food, but could not find a single bite.

Suddenly Perkey stopped. He jerked his fluffy white and black tail higher over his back. Something big and strange not far away startled him. He hurried over to examine the strange things. The other skunks followed.

There on the ground, not far from the rock where the food had always been found, was a narrow, low table. At each end was a low, armless chair, the kind of little chairs that a father sometimes makes for a very small child. On the top of the table, one at each end, was nailed a tin plate. Each plate was filled with food.

Perkey nosed around the ground, but didn't yet go very close to the table and chairs. Anxiously he sniffed, each time getting nearer. He couldn't make up his mind about those things that smelled so strongly of man, even though it was a friendly man.

Mother Skunk went over and stood beside Perkey. The other babies kept still, their tails high in warning.

Learning Table Manners

Bit by bit, Perkey edged nearer and nearer a low chair. His mother called him back. He walked on as if he hadn't heard her. He backed, jumped forward and stamped the ground, pounding out a warning.

Perkey was full and running over with curiosity, but he was cautious, too. He stretched his fat neck and poked out his nose, sniffing. The chair smelled strongly of man, but it was a friendly smell. Having made up his mind that the things were all right, he fearlessly touched his nose to one chair.

Cautiously Perkey placed one forefoot up on a chair. He waited. Nothing happened. He climbed all the way into the seat. Slowly he placed one front paw on the edge of the table-top and stretched himself up. There was the food right before his eyes!

At that very moment, behind the black, flat object that was the window of the Man House, the man and woman sat, eagerly watching to see what animal would be the first to gain confidence enough to climb up in a chair and eat the food from the tin plates.

Seeing no harm had come to her Perkey, Mother Skunk climbed into the opposite chair and placed one front foot, then the other one, on the top edge of the table, just as she had seen her son do. There was the food right before her nose. She was so hungry that she ate and ate.

Perkey had become so brave that after having eaten most of his food, he slipped over and ate from his mother's plate. Perkey was in the middle of the table eating from first one plate and then another. He was a greedy little skunk.

Getting Along Together

When Mother Skunk had eaten all she wanted, she crawled from the chair and went to get the other babies. Perkey climbed down from the table and sat in his own chair.

While he munched and nosed in the now almost empty plate, he failed to see or hear a big fat 'possum crawl into the opposite chair where his mother had been. The 'possum pulled himself to the top of the table, propped himself up with his prehensible tail and poked his long snout in the plate. He filled his mouth with food, held his head up and vigorously chewed and swallowed. He wasn't afraid of these strange things, not as long as a skunk wasn't afraid.

When Perkey finally looked up, there sat the 'possum. Perkey said nothing. The 'possum didn't even bother to raise his head. Together the two ate in silence. When a 'possum had come to the feeding rock before while Perkey was eating, the little skunk had pounded a warning and raised his tail to tell the 'possum to go away. He had never yet eaten with any animal other than a skunk and he thought he was too good to eat with a 'possum. But now, Perkey was actually doing the things he had said he would never do.

Through the friendly table and chairs, Perkey was beginning to make friends naturally with other wild animals that came to the Man House.

(To be continued next Monday)

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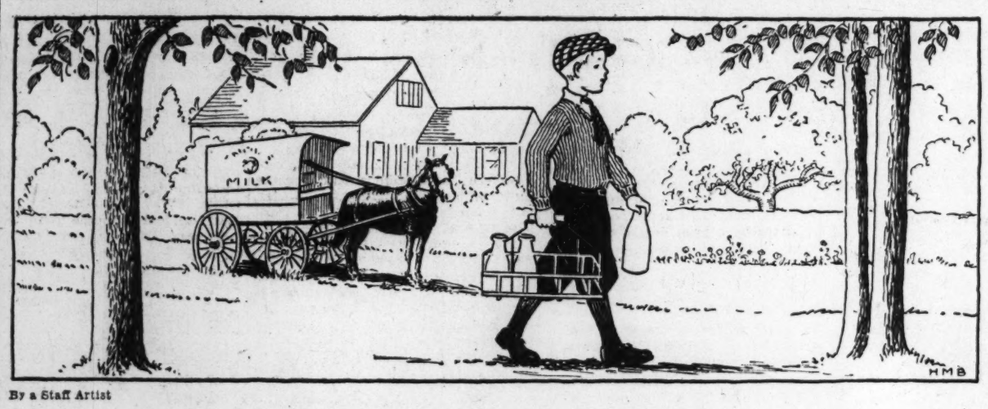
After Perkey Had Eaten at the Table and Shown That It Was a Safe Place for Animals, Some Raccoons and Woodchucks Came Running Up to Claim Their Share of the Food



By a Staff Artist

Billy Does a Good Turn

Billy stood on the front step waiting for the milkman. It was Saturday morning and the milkman always let Billy ride about with him then. Up and down the streets they would go.

Clop, clop, clop, they went behind the milkman's horse, Star. Billy had learned to handle the lines, too, when it was time. It was great fun!

Clop, clop, clop, they went until they came to some house where the milkman left milk each day. Then Star would stop while Billy or the milkman ran up to leave a bottle of milk or cream on the doorstep.

Billy had ridden many, many times with the milkman along the shady streets. He knew the right houses quite as well as Star did. He ran down the walk now and looked up the street. The milkman was late this morning.

But as Billy stood there, the familiar white face of Star turned a far corner and was soon coming toward him. Billy waved as they drew near.

But the milkman did not wave with the usual gay shake of his white cap. When Star came to a stop in front of Billy's house the milkman's eyes looked troubled.

"I have just found that I have forgotten one whole box of milk bottles," the milkman told Billy. "I have to go somewhere and telephone, then meet the street car that will bring them out. It will make me very late, and so many people will need their milk."

The car line was three blocks away, Billy knew that. He felt sorry for his friend, Mr. Milkman, and sat very still on the wagon seat thinking how he could help.

Not until Star stopped in front of the next house did an idea come to Billy. It was a happy, useful idea, so a little smile turned the corners of Billy's mouth.

"Why, Mr. Milkman," said Billy. "Why can't Star and I go on taking the milk around while you go to the street car? I'm sure I know all the places and so does Star."

The milkman turned about and looked at Billy. A little smile came into his eyes to match the one on Billy's lips.

"Why, could you really, Billy?" Mr. Milkman asked. "Yes, I am sure you could. There is only one new house that Star has not learned. It is that big one on the last corner. I'll get out and go right back to telephone, then to the carline. By the time you have finished this street the rest of the milk will be there. Turn Star about at Green Street and I will be waiting at the street-car corner.

"All right, Mr. Milkman." Billy's voice had a happy little ring to it.

Up the street they started, he and Star and the bottles of milk. Billy felt very grown-up. He was careful to watch that he might not miss any of the milkman's people. He wanted to be a good milkman.

Clop, clop, clop, went Star's hoofs along the road. The milk bottles sang a little song as they rattled in their basket each time Billy went up to a house to leave the milk.

"Whoa!" he had to say when they reached the big white house on the corner. Star looked about, surprised, but did as he said.

When they reached Green Street and Billy turned her about Star looked surprised again as though to say, "What can be going on this morning?"

But Billy slapped the lines along her back to show that he knew what he was doing and they started off for the streetcar corner. Long before they reached it Billy could see the milkman's white coat as he stood there waiting for them. Then as they drove nearer, he saw the box of forgotten milk bottles. The milkman was smiling too.

"Fine work!" the milkman called as Billy turned Star up to the corner. "Now my people will have their breakfast milk on time. It was a good thing for me that you came along this morning." "It was fun for me, too," said Billy.

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)

The Talkative Trees

The little leaves,
The curled green leaves,
Many and many all nod together
Under the drip, drip, drip of the eaves,
Now that the sky is clear again,
And the grass stands straight up after the rain,
And the thrush has smoothed his last tail-feather;
In the warm of the sun,
The leaves have begun
To talk of the weather.
Hark ye! go near them,
They whisper—do you not hear them?

JAMES GUTHRIE
In "The Wild Garden"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

X Is Like a Cross

Hot cross buns,
Hot cross buns,
One a penny, two a penny,
Hot cross buns!

Hoppity-Pops and the Prize Cock

By Dorothy A. Lovell

Mr. Cock was astir early. He strutted across the yard behind the cobbler's shop, and flying to the top of a post, crowed to the place where the sun would rise.

"Dear, dear, dear!" said Mrs. Hen, opening her small round eyes. "What a noise to make to be sure. You will wake the entire village."

Mr. Cock lifted his head again.

"Today the big Agricultural Show will be held in Greathampton!" he crowed.

"Be quiet, do!" said Mrs. Hen.

So Mr. Cock flew down from the post and strutted back across the yard and tried to be good, although he was feeling terribly excited.

"Mr. Cobb is going to drive me to Greathampton after breakfast," he whispered, "and he says if I don't win the first prize in my class he'll eat his hat."

"Cap," corrected Mrs. Hen.

"Hat," said Mr. Cock.

"But he hasn't got a hat," Mrs. Hen protested.

"Oh, well, cap then," said Mr. Cock good naturedly. "Here comes the sun! We shall soon be off!"

Hoppity-Pops, in her attic room beneath the roof, heard Mr. Cock's crow, and jumping out of bed looked through the window at the sleepy sky.

"He must have got the time wrong," she said to herself. "There is quite a big star shining above the trees."

So she crept back to bed again and waited for the day to begin.

An Early Errand

"Hoppity-Pops," said her mother, as she ran down the stairs to breakfast. "Will you go round to the bakers and get a loaf of bread?"

Hoppity-Pops was glad to be out that fine morning. There had been a lot of rain in the night and she skipped from one little island to another as she went down the lane.

In the High Street she saw a few people standing in front of the cobbler's shop reading a notice with the words Agricultural Show printed very large across the top.

"It will be the best show Greathampton has ever had," one was saying.

"Mr. Cobb is hoping to get the first prize for his cock," said another.

Hoppity-Pops looked at the notice herself. The show was to be opened by the Mayor at two o'clock that afternoon, it said. Closing time for entrants was 10:15. Judging would take place at 11.

She bought the bread and skipped down the lane again, and while they were having breakfast she and her mother talked about the show.

"It would have been nice to see it," her mother said, "but Greathampton is too far away, and the kitchen floor needs a good scrubbing."

So after breakfast Hoppity-Pops went out alone and chose the Greathampton road, hoping to see some of the people on their way to the show. She felt quite excited, although she wasn't going there herself; but the sun was bright, and the wet grass was shining, and the blue puddles were like sapphires in the strong light.

What the Dogcart Left

And then a dogcart went rattling by with Mr. Cobb in front and a covered basket behind, and in the basket the prize cock.

It was a rough road, made rougher by the wintry rains, and the cart bumped and bounced as it went along. And what with the bumping and bouncing, the basket suddenly flew open and the cock flew out.

"Stop, stop!" cried Hoppity-Pops, running down the road. But Mr. Cobb, who had no idea what had happened, was far too intent on reaching Greathampton to hear.

Hoppity-Pops was used to cocks because she lived so close to the farm, and it was not long before she had it comfortably under her arm.

"Another cart will come along soon," she told it. "I am sure you will be in time." And she began to walk as fast as she could toward Greathampton.

But all the carts were going in the wrong direction, and by the time she reached the next village the church clock was striking nine. There was a shorter way across the fields to Greathampton which cut out a few miles, and Hoppity-Pops decided to take it, although it was terribly wet and muddy.

"It's all right," she assured the cock every time she slipped. "You keep quite still and then we shall get on faster."

The little path twisted and turned, and ran up and down; and sometimes deep puddles lay across it, and sometimes heavy branches that had been thrown down by the wind. It was a long, long way, but at last the roofs of Greathampton came in sight, and breathlessly she ran to the Recreation Ground where big tents and marquees were standing up and flags were flying.

"This way," said a man in uniform, noticing the cock under her arm.

He had a kind face, so she explained exactly what had happened. "It's most important," she said.

"All right," the man replied. "You follow me."

Together they went through a door into a little wooden office, and after many more explanations an entrance form was filled up.

It was many hours later when Hoppity-Pops got home. Her hands and knees were covered with mud, and her shoes were so dirty that she slipped them off before going into the clean kitchen and turned them up to dry.

"It was such a good cock," she told her mother as she ate the meal that had been kept hot for her. "It ought to get the prize."

And sure enough it did, and Mr. Cobb, who had spent most of the morning driving backward and forward along the high road looking for it, arrived at the show just in time to hear the result.

That evening, when all the excitement was over and the cock was safely back in the yard telling its adventures to Mrs. Hen, Mr. Cobb went to the little house at the end of the lane to thank Hoppity-Pops for all she had done. But when he reached the door he paused, for there, lying on the stone slab, was a small pair of broken shoes with the soles half gone, and what was left of them caked in mud.

Instead of knocking on the door Mr. Cobb turned quietly away and hurried home.

"She shall have the best pair I've ever made," he said to himself as he reached his shop. "And never again shall she want for shoes!"

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Those Were the Days —

THOSE were the days when the small box camera, with its roll-film, was still an innovation. So, when David and I became the joint possessors of the first and only one in the village, to us and to our fellow playmates it was more than a novelty; it was an everlasting source of wonder. No expedition was complete without it.

Blue skies, white clouds, leaves trembling above us, catching the hot afternoon sun and then merging into shade, dark tree trunks cool in the shadows beneath, and all around the subdued indefinite sounds of the summer countryside—this was the background for our "camera studies." A completed reel of such pictures was a long record of picnics, often weeks apart, as one film in those days was an expensive item. The likeness of our playmates monotonously adorned each strip of celluloid; but to David and me the scenes, indelibly stamped on our memory, were of glorious afternoons spent on bracken-covered hills, of wild romps in the wood after which, hot and breathless, we would plunge knee-deep into the swirling water of the ice-cold burn.

THEN CAME A long wait until David and I were rich enough to buy the necessary requirements for developing the film. Developing, for us, was the culmination of a thrilling experience, full of unavoidable hazard, after which the mere printing of the negatives seemed an anti-climax. Sunday afternoon was always set aside for this great occasion, it being the only day on which we could count on undisturbed privacy.

As we had no dark room, one had to be improvised. Operations started with the usual search for the two rugs which should have been in the hall chest, but which invariably disappeared when needed for this special purpose. Once found, the window had to be manipulated in such a way that no scrap of daylight filtered through, and it was at these times that David showed himself remarkably competent. When at last the rugs were fixed and our various mixtures prepared, in tense silence we turned out the flaring gaslight, and stood in the subdued glow from the tiny red bull's eye of the lantern. Now we dared not speak above a whisper. Somehow we felt noise would have had a more disastrous effect than the brightest light. Besides, we knew from experience that any unwary movement would cause the rugs over the window to collapse. David, holding one end of film firmly in each hand, would monotonously and gently swish it through the chemical bath, I timing him with his luminous watch. Suddenly the atmosphere would relax. Time was up! A signal from David to turn the red lamp towards the negative. Marvels! Shadow figures had appeared on the celluloid. Only a few minutes to finish, and then daylight again.

ONCE THE STRIP of wet film had been hung up by a window to dry, the rest of the process mattered little. The thrill of darkness, and the magic of the developing image was over. The clearing away of our apparatus was even distinctly tedious. To reach the rug-covered window was difficult, but any suspicion of strain between my brother and myself was usually dissolved by sundry smells rising from the kitchen that told us we were about to have a very special Sunday tea.

The interval between the developing and printing depended on the weather. For days David and I would dash off to school in cloudless morning sunshine, to return home later under lowering skies. Not until our patience had been truly tested was the sun kind enough to oblige. Then all we had to do was to choose a sunny spot in the garden and watch beside the printing frame, until the paper pressed behind the negative was colored a rich dark brown. Concentration was demanded, because shadows from nowhere would creep across the frame, and bluebottles made tireless efforts to settle on the photograph. Afterwards the prints were hastily placed, like flowers to be pressed, between the leaves of a book, until we had time to "fix" them, the final process.

TURNING OUT A cupboard the other day, I came across an album full of these childish products, neatly mounted and pasted and labeled. We must have done our work remarkably well; because, after the lapse of years, the sepia-toned reproductions were still as fresh as ever.

Today I am not interested in photography. I prefer to leave what seems to be an indispensable part of holiday-making to competent people who possess cameras with costly and complicated lenses. When people talk learnedly about the latest equipment for developing, printing and enlarging, I am out of my depth; but occasionally I have the sneaking feeling that David and I could teach them something.

J. B.

The Leaves in Spring

JUST now, all the trees are bursting into leaf, the earliest, of course, being those on the southern side of the wood. There must be at least a week's difference between these and those which face towards the cold north. For instance, the oaks on the south are already becoming green, some purplish green and others yellowish-green, while their northern cousins, scarcely a half-mile away, still have no sign of green, but a red film over them instead. If you look closely at them you will find that all the swelling buds are red, almost pinkish in colour. Next week they will have burst into green and the red film will have disappeared.

In contrast, the ash trees still look as gaunt and bare as in mid-winter. Most of their buds are a dull black, but here and there you can find one or two which have just burst, and are showing a thin spear of green through the tip of the black casting. . . .

At this season the birch is, I think, the loveliest tree in the wood. Its bark is white, and its slender branches are covered with a delicate tracery of palest green leaves. In some respects the birches look like large maidenhair ferns raised on white poles above the undergrowth. To see birches in this state, with the sun shining on them and a blue sky behind them, is ample reward for the long uphill walk to the wood. . . .

Now the carpet of the wood is dappled with primroses. The anemones have finished flowering, but their green and the green of the bluebells is showing above the brown leafy carpet. The bluebells are not yet in flower, although I did find one or two blooms in a sheltered corner, and every now and then I saw primroses showing in the green of the bluebells and anemones like pats of yellow butter amongst parsley on a brown dish.

In a month's time the bluebells will be full out, and the tree trunks will seem to be rising from a mist of blue. Then, if you look down a blue roadway between two belts of woodland with a blue sky as a background, and if you look long, you will begin to wonder where the bluebells end and the sky begins, or rather whether the sky has not come down to carpet the earth. . . .

In springtime there does not seem to be one discordant note in the wood. Trees, flowers, birds, and beasts, they all seem happy at the thought that summer is coming.—A. G. STREET, in "Country Days." (London: Faber & Faber.)

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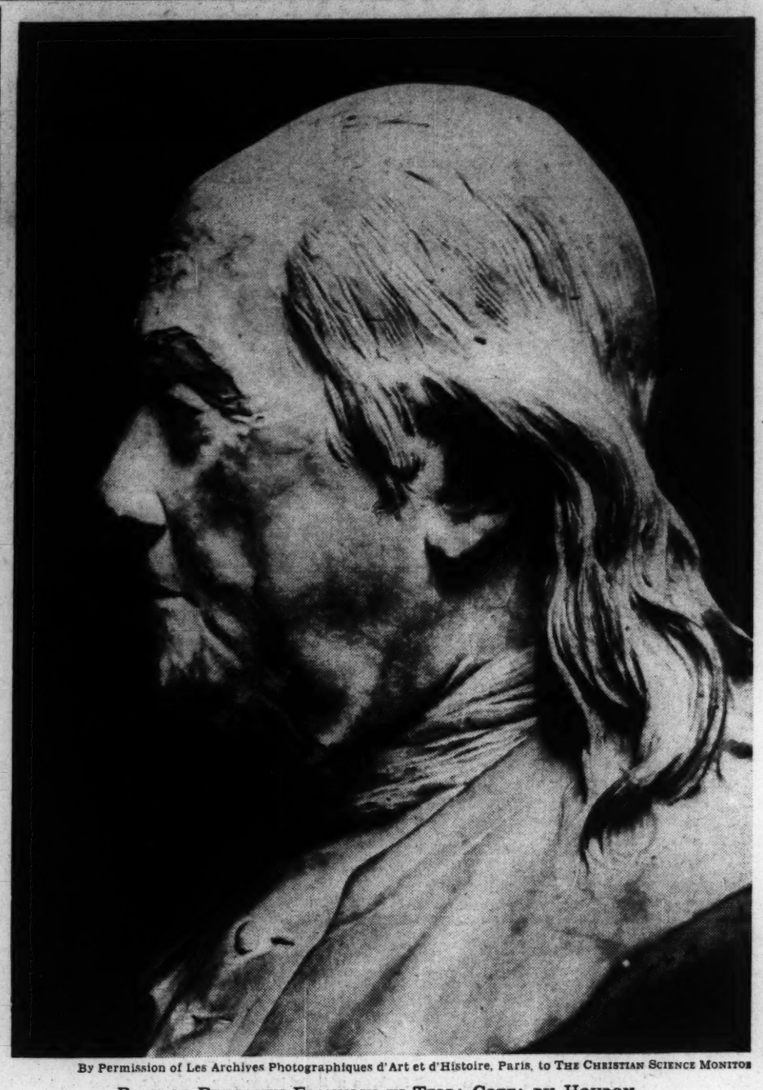

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BUST OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN IN TERRA COTTA BY HOUDON

A BUST of Voltaire by Houdon, sold recently in Paris at a high price, recalls the fact that this sculptor made during his lifetime more than two hundred busts. Each was considered such an achievement that they acquired for him the reputation of being "the most remarkable plastic delineator of human character, not only of his age but of every age." Although certainly not the best known, Houdon is said to have been the greatest sculptor of the eighteenth century. He was the first French artist to go to America.

Houdon also executed with equal skill full-length statues, such as his "Morpheus," his "Diana" of the Louvre and the seated "Voltaire" of the "Comédie Française," also found at the Hermitage Museum of Leningrad; but his busts were so superior to those made by artists of the period that his other work attracted less attention. The most striking particularity of these busts is the modeling of the eyes, the transparency of the pupils which gives to them a vitality up to this time confined to the realm of painting.

Among the busts of well-known men whose plaster casts may be seen all over the civilized world, Voltaire, Washington and Franklin are probably among the most appreciated.

This bust in terra cotta of Benjamin Franklin, now in the Louvre, is remarkable for its precision and simplicity of execution and was made in 1778; it is surely one of those said to reveal, but not to flatter.

Excursion Out of Season

HIGH above old Berne's arcaded shopping center, above the Renaissance fountains and the eighteenth-century uniformity of the buildings, patches of green were spreading over the lower slopes of the distant mountains and up to the snow-line. Under the trees the first anemones and purple primroses were already out; clumps of narcissus' spikes had poked their way through the damp brown leaves. The sunset glow on the peaks—Finsteraarhorn, Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau distinguishable among them—insistently beckoned me out of the city.

So, one bright morning, I took train to Interlaken. The lake of Thun was a dazzling impression of blue and white, seen through the train window. Mountain peaks and a powdery blue sky were reflected in the deeper blue of its mirror-smooth waters. A dark color note of orchard on the farther shore was faintly hazed with green.

ARRIVED AT INTERLAKEN, I found the Höheweg deserted. Shuttered and silent, hotels and fine houses seemed fast asleep. Out of season, this prosperous boulevard suggested a fairy-tale place entranced. But in the back streets of the town there was plenty of movement. Housewives were taking advantage of the sunshine to bring out carpets, hangings and furniture for airing and renovations. Vistas through open doors of picturesque back premises were lively with the commotion of cleaning and the buzz of conversation. Clatter attended a milkman going his round. The only reposeful creature in sight was the big dog harnessed to the milkcart. At the entrance of a cobbled courtyard, he waited patiently for his master's return.

Farther on, closely-built small shops lined the pavement. In the corner of a window, otherwise devoted to the display of souvenirs and postcards of Alpine views or flowers, were some brown sticks, carved with edelweiss below the crook and spiked. I thought one would be a good companion for my walk. Up two steps and out of the sunshine, I peered into the dark recess of the shop. On the counter I made out rows and rows of wooden bears. Behind it a girl was brushing the dust out of the crevices of each carved piece in turn, while an elderly man completed the job with a duster and then placed the piece in a showcase. Used to the dilatory ways of souvenir hunters, they greeted me pleasantly but went on with their work. My direct request for a stick astonished, almost shocked them. They urged me to inspect their grand assortment of new stock for the coming season—especially the bears, heraldic emblems of Berne and carvings for which the Brienz district is particularly famed. Berne is, undoubtedly, under the sign of the bear. But I prefer him stylized on the fountains and painted housefronts. So I paid for my edelweiss stick and was soon on the open road of the upland.

THERE WERE NOT many cars on the road and few pedestrians. Down the steep slopes, many streams trickled in the sunshine to the valleys below. But, in the shadows, the outcrop of precipitous rocks was covered here and there by a film of ice where the melting snows had frozen. Perched châlets were frequent reminders of the decorative craftsmanship of the Swiss. In the pillared porch of one, a family were having an al fresco meal and I realized that I, too, was hungry. A young goatherd, whose flock was friskily enjoying the freedom of the pastures, after their long winter's imprisonment in stables, told me I should find a hotel at Ringgenberg.

In the distance I could see the pointed tower of the church, on a steep knoll above the Brienz lake, Ringgenberg's most noticeable feature. The dial of the clock is a gentian blue. Its hands pointed to five minutes to two when I reached the hotel, so I had the dining-room to myself. The waitress put records of English and American selections on the gramophone to prevent my feeling lonely. On an unyielding iron chair at a painted table, I rested and ate. After lunch, I climbed the hill to see the scant ruins of the castle by the church and the view of the lake.

THE BRIENZ LAKE is green; malachite in the shadows and aquamarine in the lights. Fir forests extend to the bouldered edge. I found the footpath back to Interlaken. Through blue-green dusk, I saw the lights come out in a village on the opposite side. A voice yodeled. The melodious call echoed round the mountain-set lake. Someone answered the cry. Never before had I thought yodeling beautiful, but these reverberating notes were the climax of my joyous excursion.

K. J. M.

Spring Song

Now poets will begin their singing lines
To curtsying Spring, to April's lovely show
Of opening buds, and all the world shall know
How leaves unfold, how naked trees and vines
Possess themselves of wardrobes; how designs
Are wrought in bloom where lately lay deep snow.
Certain as Spring the metered lines will flow:
Poets will tell again the age-old signs.

Poets will sing as year on treading year
Their songs have run when violets rimmed the trail
And sun rode lower in the cloud-flecked sky.
Beauty and love their theme: no gloom, no tear,
No futile word. But oh, the tender tale
So often has been told, I shall not try.

MADELYN G. COBHAM

Giving Consent to Good Thoughts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EXAMINATION of individual thinking shows that one's experience consists largely of giving and refusing consent to thoughts that constantly knock at the door of human consciousness, seeking acceptance, acknowledgment, and expression.

Arguments and suggestions concerning individual and mass action come either through one's own thought processes or through literature and writings of various types, or other means of spreading human opinions and information. In many cases the consent which one gives seems of trivial importance and not of such a nature as to affect in any considerable way one's happiness and welfare. In other cases it is readily acknowledged that giving or withholding one's mental consent is of great importance in shaping human events as related to individual and general progress.

Christian Science teaches that since existence is primarily mental, consent should never be given lightly. Giving consent always involves accepting into one's consciousness as real that to which one gives consent. Thus, that which is accepted as real and potent in human thinking becomes an active part of one's experience, and the experience corresponds with the nature of the thought.

Satisfactory progress in demonstrating spiritual and human freedom is attained by strict adherence to Truth in the minutiae of daily living, by giving our mental consent to that which is like God, and by refusing consent to all that is unlike the divine Mind in character and nature. All who have caught glimpses of the glorious possibilities of man, reflecting divine Spirit, earnestly seek to give their consent only to that which is good; to thoughts of love, freedom, happiness, joy, success, and good will. They refuse consent to thoughts, words, and deeds that have the earmarks of hatred, fear, envy, doubt, misjudgment, and despair.

Christ Jesus once said in his sublime Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5:37), "Let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay: for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil." There is no doubt that the Master realized the need of mental alertness. He emphasized purity of thought as a prerequisite of spiritual discernment, "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God" (Matthew 5:8).

The enlightened Christian, expressing God, chooses all that is uplifting, purifying, and of good report. Equally certain is the fact that he rejects, quite naturally, all that is unlike God, good, and His creation. Aggressive mental suggestion, mesmerism, hypnotism, do not touch the real man, who expresses the perfection of divine Mind, God.

Mankind is faced with the problem of demonstrating the freedom that is the heritage of the real man, God's likeness. And in the process of this demonstration there appears the need of continually refuting the belief that man is material, that his needs and desires are physical, and that passion, hate, greed, war, disease, and fear govern him.

It is of the utmost importance that one constantly watch his thoughts; his mental processes, and give consent only to that which hastens his progress in the demonstration of Godlikeness. Mary Baker Eddy advises her followers to guard their thinking, to refuse consent to that which is unlike good, and to accept the real, harmonious, and eternal. She says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 213), "Watch your thoughts, and see whether they lead you to God and into harmony with His true followers."

Good thoughts are always present at the door of consciousness, knocking for admission. "Angels," defined by Mrs. Eddy in part, as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 581), are at hand. Let us then consent to their entrance into our consciousness. Their presence ensures lasting peace, happiness, harmony, and prosperity.

In the Bible we read (Proverbs 1:10, 15): "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not. . . . Walk not thou in the way with them; refrain thy foot from their path." Sin cannot enter thought that is filled with goodness. Error finds no abiding place with the pure in heart. The thought centered on divine Love is humble, tender, charitable, joyous, and satisfied; it radiates an abundance of faith and hope. If sin, disease, or other inharmony has seemed to gain temporary admission into our consciousness through our having given consent in an unguarded moment, we may regain our freedom through joyously entertaining angels, "God's thoughts."

Refusal to consent to evil as having place in God's kingdom has been proved an effectual healing and saving force in the experience of thousands of Christian Scientists. Freedom from sickness, poverty, despair, fear, and doubt results from acceptance of good thoughts, from consenting to the entrance and establishment in consciousness of Godlike thoughts.

God gives of His own qualities of activity, purity, love, and joy, to quicken one's acceptance of good as real, present, and enduring.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

DANDO CONSENTIMIENTO A PENSAMIENTOS BUENOS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

UN EXAMEN de nuestra manera de pensar individual demuestra que nuestra experiencia consiste principalmente en dar o negar consentimiento a los pensamientos que constantemente llaman a la puerta de nuestra conciencia, deseando aceptación, reconocimiento y expresión.

Los argumentos y sugestiones respecto a la acción individual o colectiva nos vienen por nuestros propios procesos mentales o mediante la literatura y escritos de tipos variados u otros medios que hay de divulgar información y opiniones humanas. En muchos casos puede parecer que el consentimiento que se dé es de poca importancia, que no tiene el poder de influir de manera considerable nuestra felicidad y prosperidad. En otros casos se reconoce fácilmente como el dar o el negar consentimiento mental es de gran importancia para la formación de los sucesos humanos en lo que éstos atañen al progreso individual y general.

La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña que puesto que la existencia es primeramente mental, no se debiera dar jamás consentimiento a la ligera. El dar consentimiento implica siempre el aceptar en nuestra conciencia como verdadero aquello a lo cual damos nuestro consentimiento. Así es que lo que se acepte como real y poderoso en el pensamiento individual de uno, llegará a ser parte activa en su experiencia, y esta experiencia corresponderá a la naturaleza del pensamiento.

Progreso satisfactorio en la demostración de la libertad espiritual y humana, se obtiene sólo por la adherencia estricta a la verdad en los pormenores de nuestra vida cotidiana, dando nuestro consentimiento mental a lo que sea semejante a Dios, y negando consentimiento a todo lo que en su carácter y naturaleza no sea similar a la Mente divina. Todos los que hayan vislumbrado las gloriosas posibilidades del hombre que refleja el Espíritu divino, hacen esfuerzos de todo corazón con el fin de dar su consentimiento sólo a lo que sea bueno, a pensamientos de amor, libertad, felicidad, alegría, éxito y buena voluntad. Rehusan dar su consentimiento a pensamientos, palabras y actos que tienen las señales del odio, del temor, de la envidia, la duda, la equivocación y la desesperación.

Cristo Jesús dijo una vez en su sublime Sermón del Monte (MATEO 5:37): "Sea vuestro hablar: Sí, sí; no, no; porque lo que pasa de esto de mal procede." No hay duda de que el Maestro comprendía la necesidad de estar alerta mentalmente. Dió énfasis a la pureza de pensamiento como condición preliminar para el entendimiento espiritual: "Bienaventurados los de limpio corazón; porque ellos verán a Dios." (MATEO, 5:8.)

El cristiano iluminado que expresa a Dios, elije todo lo que sea edificante, purificador y de buen testimonio. Igualmente seguro es el hecho de que rechaza naturalmente todo lo que no sea semejante a Dios, el bien, y a Su creación. Las agresivas sugestiones mentales y el hipnotismo no pueden tocar al hombre verdadero, que expresa la perfección de la Mente divina, Dios.

La humanidad confronta el problema de demostrar la libertad que es la herencia del hombre verdadero, creado a la semejanza de Dios. Y en el proceso de esta demostración se presenta la necesidad de refutar continuamente la creencia de que el hombre es material, que sus deseos y necesidades son materiales, y que está dominado por la pasión, el odio, la avaricia, la guerra, la enfermedad y el temor.

Es de suma importancia que uno vigile constantemente sus pensamientos, sus procesos mentales, dando su consentimiento sólo a lo que apresure su progreso en la demostración de su semejanza a Dios. Mary Baker Eddy aconseja a sus discípulos que vigilen su pensamiento, que se nieguen a dar su consentimiento a lo que no sea semejante a Dios, el bien, y que acepten lo real, lo armonioso y lo eterno. Dice en la página 213 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA): "Vigilad vuestros pensamientos, y mirad a ver si os guían hacia Dios y hacia la armonía con Sus discípulos verdaderos."

Pensamientos buenos llaman continuamente a la puerta de la conciencia, pidiendo entrada. "Los ángeles", a los cuales Mary Baker Eddy en la página 581 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) define en parte como "pensamientos de Dios que vienen al hombre; intuiciones espirituales,—puras y perfectas", están siempre cerca de nosotros. Demos, pues, nuestro consentimiento para que entren en nuestra conciencia. Su presencia asegura paz duradera, felicidad, armonía y prosperidad.

Leemos en la Biblia (LOS PROVERBIOS, 1:10, 15): "¡Hijo mío, si los pecadores quisieren atraerte con halagos, no lo consientas! . . . ¡No vayas en el camino con ellos; aparta tu pie de su sendero!" El pecado no puede entrar en el pensamiento que está lleno de lo bueno. El error no puede albergarse en "los de limpio corazón". El pensamiento que reposa en el Amor divino es humilde, caritativo, gozoso y satisfecho; irradia una abundancia de fe y de esperanza. Si el pecado, la enfermedad u otra discordia ha parecido encontrar temporalmente entrada en nuestra conciencia, por haberle dado nosotros consentimiento en un momento descuidado, podemos recobrar nuestra libertad, si "hospedamos a ángeles",—los "pensamientos de Dios".

La negación de dar consentimiento al mal como si éste tuviera lugar en el reino de Dios, ha resultado un poder eficaz para curar y salvar en la experiencia de miles de Científicos Cristianos. Al aceptar pensamientos buenos—dando consentimiento a la entrada y desarrollo de pensamientos a la semejanza de Dios en nuestra conciencia—nos libramos de enfermedad, pobreza, desesperación, temor y duda.

Dios nos da sus propias cualidades de actividad, pureza, amor y alegría, para animarnos a que aceptemos lo bueno como real, presente y duradero.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Gray Mud Walls Of Persia

GRAY mud walls, yellow mud walls—parallel, winding, interminable; silent, monotonous and melancholy. They guarded well their secrets. Like the veil which hid the loveliness of women from sight, the walls withheld from view the beauty of the gardens and the charm of domestic life. To him who came alike in curiosity or in search for companionship they raised an austere and forbidding countenance.

But even the highest wall may not shut out all things. The scent of growing plants, the pungent smell of burning charcoal, may cross the walls, and to him whose nostril is sensitive, these odors may conjure an existence and activity that is tantalizing. The keen ear may occasionally detect the soft voices of women, the neigh of a horse, or the clamor of servants, and awaken the imagination to scenes of domestic felicity. No wall, of course, is high enough to keep out the imagination, that blessed power of the mind which conquers all things.

But, for the most part, the walls yield nothing but silence, and whatever is beyond is shrouded in impenetrable mystery. One searches, one listens in vain, for sounds that tell of animation and happiness. The only answer to the inquiring ear is the disconsolate rustling of leaves; to the eye, only the weary gray and yellow expanse; until one feels lost in a labyrinth in which the sole familiar thing is the sun overhead, or a peering poplar tree that thrusts itself above a wall.—ELGIN GROSECLOSE, in "The Persian Journey of the Reverend Ashley Wishard and His Servant Fathi." (Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill.)

Treasure
(Hokku)

SEE, the lawn is starred
With spring's lavender and gold;
Winter forgotten!

JEAN CROSSE HANSEN

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1937

Harvard Head Strikes Blow At Court Move

Dr. Conant Adds His Voice to Protests Against Roosevelt Plan

Hits at Decisions

But Declares Against Constitutional Changes Without Referendum

A liberal university president, Dr. James B. Conant, of Harvard, has broken a four-year political silence to express his opposition to President Roosevelt's plan to enlarge the Supreme Court.

In an open letter to Massachusetts' two United States Senators, Dr. Conant, head of Mr. Roosevelt's alma mater, declares that although he personally objects to many recent Supreme Court decisions, he cannot support a "Constitutional change" made without a referendum of the people.

He pointed out the President had an opportunity to sound out public opinion during the last election by making his proposal during the campaign, but that he did not do so.

Since taking office as president of Harvard, Dr. Conant has refrained from commenting upon political matters not directly concerned with education.

Sent to Senators

He spoke out in a letter, made public yesterday, to Senators David I. Walsh (D) and Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R), both of whom have announced they will vote against the plan.

"I am not one who believes that the recent decisions of the Supreme Court confront the country with no serious problems," wrote Dr. Conant. "I believe they do.

"Personally, I should wish to live under the present Constitution, but as interpreted by the minority of the present court. Some measures should be devised to alter the existing situation. . . .

"My opposition to the President's proposal is based primarily upon one point. The Administration intends to bring about what seems to most laymen a constitutional change without a special appeal to the country—an appeal which might have been submitted to the voters a few months ago."

In addition to the two Bay State Senators, 10 of the 11 Massachusetts Representatives are committed against the plan. Representative William P. Connery (D), chairman of the House labor committee, is the only Bay Stater who favors it. His 10 colleagues are Republicans.

Plan Attacks

According to word from Washington, New England Republicans this week plan to launch attacks on the court proposal in the Senate and House. To date they have let the Democrats carry the brunt of the opposition.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Lowell, Mass., Republican, will speak on the radio and Representative Charles L. Gifford, Cotuit Republican, expects to take the floor in the House.

With Senator Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire still non-committal on the proposal, his colleague, Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) plans "some new angles of attack."

Senator Bridges replied today to a labor union telegram asking him to support President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan, asserting he could not change his views, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Concord, N. H. The telegram came from D. D. Randeltt, president of the union council.

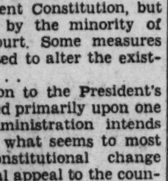
Senator Bridges, in his letter of reply, declared, "This is not a partisan issue. Republicans, Democrats and independents alike are vigorous in their opposition to the plan, because they can see that in years to come, if the precedent is established, this would in all probability strike back and hit adversely many of the people who are advocating the proposal today."

Dr. Conant's letter of criticism

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Rain or occasional snow flurries this afternoon, tonight and probably early Tuesday morning, followed by clearing during Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 20's; moderate to fresh northeast to northwest winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Snow or rain on the coast and snow in the interior tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Snow tonight and probably Tuesday morning; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Snow or rain in the extreme east and snow in the west and central portions tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow or rain in the south and snow in the north portion tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong east or northeast winds becoming northwest Tuesday morning, and overcast weather with rain or snow tonight and probably Tuesday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	30	Minneapolis	26	8
Bermuda	66	62	New Orleans	40	40
Chicago	28	26	New York	34	30
Denver	30	18	Norfolk	34	34
Helena	22	20	Philadelphia	34	18
Jacksonville	64	62	St. Louis	22	22
Kansas City	20	20	San Francisco	54	52
Los Angeles	52	52	Washington	30	28
Miami	72	72			

A—7:30 p. m. E. S. T., March 15.
B—Minimum, March 14.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:30 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Tuesday, 1:10 a. m.; height 11.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:30 p. m.

Board of Tax Appeals Abolishment Is Urged

Boston News Today

New Commission Sought by Herter

Criticism of the State Board of Tax Appeals may be traced to a "lack of confidence" in the board members, Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican "whip" in the House, declared today in urging abolition of the present board and establishment of a new tax review board of five members.

He spoke before the legislative committee on state administration in favor of his proposed bill, saying the the board is now a year and three quarters behind in his work.

By implication, Representative Herter attacked Gov. James M. Curley's appointment of former Executive Councilors William G. Hennessey of Lynn and James J. Brennan of Somerville as members of the board. Were the Herter bill to be adopted, another former councilar, Morton H. Burdick of Springfield, now secretary of the board, would also lose his position.

The Herter proposal was one of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Tighter Liquor Sales Rule Urged

Boston police today found that they had been enforcing a rule against liquor that did not exist on the books. Hence, they virtually asked the Boston Liquor Licensing Board today to put the regulation in black and white.

Brought before the Licensing Board, the proprietors of the Brown Derby, a night club on Arlington Street, pleaded that Boston police were halting their patrons' drinking at the tables at 1 a. m. every morning, whereby the night club owners declared that the law stated only that sales of liquor should stop at that hour.

The Licensing Board upheld the proprietors, declaring that the police had no case against the night club unless they could prove that the bar did not close down at 1 a. m. The police had been laboring under the impression that the law was a blanket one, covering sales and drinking. Finding that this was not the case, the police intimated that the law should be more expansive in order to shut night clubs down at 1 a. m. Capt. Francis Murphy and Thomas F. Connolly of Station 4 were the complainants.

Boats Preparing For Spring Season

Precursors of spring moved slowly across Boston harbor today, even while whirling snows hissed against the waters in wintry defiance. The Nantasket excursion steamer, Allerton, was towed up the harbor for overhauling in East Boston. The Eastern Steamship Lines' vessels, Boston and New York, were being readied to replace the St. John and Acadia, which leave the Boston-New York run next week for Easter cruises.

The steamship New York left her winter quarters at East Boston for the Simpson floating drydock. Her sister ship, the Boston, is now at India Wharf, ready to inaugurate the summer service on March 22. The date has been set ahead approximately two weeks this year because of an early Easter.

Immediately the New York left Commonwealth Pier, No. 1, where she has been tied up all winter, the dock was taken over by wool shippers, whose imports have put a heavy tax on Boston's waterfront facilities for many months.

Police to Be Added In Groups of 75

After a conference with Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty and Charles J. Fox, acting budget director, Mayor Mansfield today changed his original plan for adding 150 new policemen to the force periodically in groups of 50.

The new force will be divided, 75 to be added on April 1, and 75 on July 1, the Mayor announced. By so doing the Mayor expects to save between $30,000 and $40,000 which will be cut from the budget.

Saturday, before conferring with Mr. Timilty, the Mayor had planned to add the new policemen in groups of 50 in April, June and August. No reason was given by the Mayor or the other officials for making the change.

Greatest Income Filing Since 1929

Crowds in the Federal Building, seeking to file their income tax returns before the five o'clock deadline, are the greatest since 1929, according to William M. Welch, Collector of Internal Revenue for Massachusetts. Mr. Welch also expects that tax will yield the greatest amount since that year here, also, and possibly the greatest in the history of the tax.

So far tax returns for the Commonwealth total $7,500,000, he reported.

While five o'clock this afternoon is the deadline for personally filed returns, those bearing a postmark indicating mailing before midnight will be in time.

The penalty for failure to file returns in time is from 5 to 25 per cent of the tax.

Federal Agents Hit Narcotic Ring

A Federal Grand Jury at Boston today indicted Harry Peltz, of New York City, on charges of receiving and selling narcotics illegally. The indictment was one of six handed up to Judge Elisha H. Brewster in U. S. District Court.

Peltz, termed by federal authorities the largest narcotic dealer in New England, was arrested last night in Boston by William E. Clarke, supervisor of narcotics in New England, and Agent William E. Kelley, who spent more than a month posing as an underworld figure in his successful attempts to nab him.

Peltz is said to be the head of a New York drug ring which sold more than $5,000,000 of narcotics annually throughout the country.

2,204,900 Pounds Of Fish Landed

Thirty-six fishing boats brought an unusually heavy catch of 2,204,900 pounds of fish into Boston this morning. The catch included 1,042,200 pounds of haddock alone.

"High liner" was the Forty Fathom Trawler, Storm, with a cargo of 227,000 pounds. Again, though not a record, this was an unusually large haul. Other trawlers which found the snowy weather no deterrent to good fishing were the Heron, with 197,000 pounds, and the Newton, with 170,000 pounds.

The haddock is said to be the most popular fish in New England.

Seamen Appeal To Britain On Nitrate Stand

Mariners Who Left Jobs on Linaria Sail for Home

'Discharge' Rating

The right of British seamen to violate terms of ship's articles they have signed in order to act in accordance with their individual ideas of peace and war, looms today as an issue in which the entire British merchant marine may become involved.

Seventeen seamen who made history by refusing to take the freighter Linaria out of Boston because its charter called for loading nitrates to be taken to Seville, Spain, have taken the case out of the "local agitation" classification by announcing that they intend to make it an international test case.

Last month the men refused to work while the ship was tied up at House 45, Little Mystic River, Charlestown. They balked at taking the ship any further on the ground that nitrates were used in making munitions of war. Peace societies and newly formed groups that were sympathetic to Spanish democracy, feted the crew as "martyrs" for their stand.

Owners Disapprove

But the Stag Line, owners of the Linaria, were not of the same opinion. Neither was the British Board of Trade, the National Union of Seamen nor the British Consul General. And Capt. Joseph Robinson, skipper of the Linaria, felt the men were making a mistake, as he endeavored to smooth out the difficulty, before finally paying them off.

Hugh A. Ford, British Consul General at Boston, in an unprecedented situation, told the men they were "discharged against their will" and stamped their seamen's books accordingly. Then they became "guests" of the British Government, remaining at the Sailor's Haven a fortnight until the Cunard White Star liner Samaria sailed from Boston yesterday. Their transportation back to England was arranged by the consul.

Speaking Tours

The articles the men signed last November distinctly specified the area of the seven seas within which the men were to sail, the agreement to continue for two years. Spain is within that area. The entire protest of the men was based on humanitarianism and the opinion that England and the United States were violating neutrality by refusing to classify nitrates as munitions.

Before sailing on the Samaria, Alex Robson, of the Linaria's fireroom staff, and leader of the strikers, whose "stay-in" strike aboard ship brought about their discharge, declared that a widespread demonstration by British seamen would be sought as soon as the strikers landed on British soil.

"Just as soon as we get ashore in Liverpool and the peace committees get through staging meetings for us, we're going to start arousing the British seamen all over England to demonstrate in our behalf," Mr. Robson said.

"All 17 of us will go about speaking at the larger British ports, telling our side of the story and seeking to have crews on British ships demonstrate in our favor. It may be that we will try to organize a general strike if the Board of Trade doesn't treat us fairly."

Fight for Peace

Mr. Robson, admitting that the men might find themselves in trouble when they reach Liverpool for their activity at Boston, reiterated that they were determined and would stand up for their rights.

"We are going to continue our fight for peace and our fight against war and fascism," he declared. "Even though the National Union of Seamen ordered us to stay with the Linaria and carry nitrates out of Hopewell, Va., to the Fascist Army in Spain, we are going to put our case before it, demanding that we be given good discharges from the Linaria, and that we be compensated for our layoff time here."

Birch Trees in the Snow

By a Staff Photographer — Scene at Spot Pond, Stoneham, After Saturday's Snow Flurry

Dean Holmes Sees Education Course A Possible 'Racket'

Courses in education have a tendency to develop into money-making "rackets" quite separate from the arts and sciences departments of American colleges, states Dean Henry W. Holmes of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, in his annual report just presented to the president of the university.

Harvard's attempt to overcome this tendency by developing close contact between its education students and the activities of the university, has proved a distinct success since it was started a year ago, the dean declares, however.

This new program for the training of secondary school teachers, he stated, is administered jointly by the Graduate Schools of Arts and Sciences and of Education, thus breaking down the "historic feud" between these two branches of American college work.

"Teaching teachers to teach is a parody of the work of a school education," the Dean declared, pointing to the need of a thorough cultural background in teachers who are to pass on the torch of culture to rising generations.

"Although education quite properly claims two fields as pre-eminently within its special province—individual development, including the processes of learning, and the history, status and problems of the schools as a social institution—these fields cannot possibly be approached without an understanding of principles and conceptions developed elsewhere, he stated. "In the study of education there is thus peculiar need to banish the separatism which has become a general danger in universities."

If this "separatism" continues, he adds, "American universities face a dangerous period of intolerance directed against teachers, schools and universities.

"If the teaching sinks to the level of a public service dominated by politics," Dean Holmes asserts, "the fate of the universities becomes a matter of the gravest concern.

"The whole structure of a civilization in which universities can flourish, in which they can continue to be representative institutions, will be undermined if the profession of teaching cannot maintain its own standards against the degenerating forces of intolerance, political manipulation, and the subordination of cultural values to purely economic ends."

Yale Review Adds Becker

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15 (AP) —Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, editor of the Yale Review, has announced the appointment of Dr. Carl Becker, American historian and political scientist, to the Yale Review editorial council. Dr. Becker is a member of the Cornell faculty.

Senate Votes to Pay Debt to Bay State

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 15

The Senate voted today to pay a Civil War debt of $233,885 to Massachusetts, reimbursing the State for coastal defenses built more than 70 years ago.

The bill authorizing payment, introduced by Senator Walsh (D—Mass.), was passed without amendment and sent to the House.

Hurley Sustains Civil Service In Veto of Exception

Gov. Charles F. Hurley sent his third veto message to the Massachusetts Legislature this afternoon. He vetoed a bill to give civil service status to William E. Whittaker, secretary of the Metropolitan District Commission, without competitive examination.

In a brief message, the Governor said the bill was inconsistent with the civil service pledges of his inaugural address. To reporters, he explained the measure would virtually "freeze" Mr. Whittaker in his job by giving it to him without competition.

"It is only fair that every one have an opportunity to compete for state positions under civil service," Mr. Hurley declared. He declined to comment when reminded that last week he had approved a bill giving 50 employees of the state building department the protection of civil service without requiring competitive examinations.

The two previous vetoes by Mr. Hurley were unanimously sustained by the Legislature.

Light Snow Adds Wintry Touch To Lamblike March

Winter which brought is beauties, if not its sports, to suburban Boston during the week end, gave only a passing background of glistening white to mottled silver birches and somber pines—brightened on Saturday by loads of snow on their boughs. According to Boston's chief weather man, G. Harold Noyes, although more flurries of snow should occur during the night, alternate rain showers will erase their effects.

The fleeting beauty of the occasion, rare this winter, was seized by thousands of professional and amateur cameramen, whose shutters clicked freely on Saturday evening and Sunday morning wherever trees and intricate shadows caught their eyes.

Looking at the weather from the statistical point of view Mr. Noyes announced this morning that only half an inch of snow had fallen in the city through the week end and up to noon today. This, he said, brought the season's total up to only 8½ inches—well below the all-time record minimum of a little more than 10 inches.

Sleet and rain falling this afternoon may very well result in icy streets tonight, Mr. Noyes warned, as the expected temperature will be in the middle or upper twenties. Alternate snow and rain may continue until tomorrow morning, when the skies will clear.

Rollins Gains One on Recount

A recount of the ballots cast in last Tuesday's town election at Brookline yesterday failed to save Judge Daniel A. Rollins, last year's chairman of the board of selectmen, from defeat for re-election to the board.

The 28-vote margin by which Judge Rollins trailed Samuel F. Blanchard, grocer and political neophyte, was reduced by only one vote when the ballot boxes were reopened in the town hall. In the recount, Mr. Blanchard lost six votes and Judge Rollins five.

Flood Control Agreed on By 4 N.E. States

Massachusetts, Vermont Connecticut and New Hampshire on List

Is Only Tentative

Embraces Eight Dams to Hold Back Inundation by Connecticut River

Completion of a tentative draft of a four-state compact for flood control in the Connecticut River Valley was announced today.

Its terms were kept secret by state officials pending a final revision of the document next Saturday.

The draft was completed at a conference in the Parker House at Boston over the week end, attended by delegates appointed by the Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont.

When revised at Boston on Saturday and finally approved by the delegates, it will be given the Governors of the four states for submission to their Legislatures.

Attorney General Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts, one of the delegates, said the compact determines the locations of eight dams and reservoirs to be constructed in the Connecticut Valley at a cost of $10,000,000 of federal funds.

It also apportions the cost of land damages among the four states, but Mr. Dever emphasized there was no final agreement, as yet, on this subject.

The total of land damages will be about $2,700,000, the Attorney General said, and Massachusetts and Connecticut—as the chief beneficiaries of the control system—will have to shoulder the major proportion of this expense.

Site of Eight Dams

Of the eight dams, two will be built in Massachusetts, three in Vermont and three in New Hampshire. Those in this State will be located at Knightsville on the Westfield River and at one of three proposed sites on Miller's River, according to Mr. Dever. Both are tributaries of the Connecticut.

The delegates from Vermont and New Hampshire are understood to feel the locations of the dams and reservoirs proposed in their states should be kept secret as long as possible in order to facilitate purchase of the necessary land at the lowest possible prices.

The representatives of Massachusetts, it was learned, are insisting on the Knightsville project.

Eventually under the army engineers' plans, 20 dams are to be constructed in the Connecticut valley, but only eight are being considered in the present conferences.

At Hartford, Atty. Gen. Edward J. Daly, of Connecticut, another delegate to the flood control conferences, said if the compact is approved by the states taking part in it and by the Federal Government, it will be the first time in the history of the United States that such a treaty has been ratified.

The nearest approach to it recently, according to Mr. Daly, was the agreement between New York and New Jersey for control of pollution of their waters, a project in which Connecticut co-operates but has not become a contracting party.

Woodring Sets Pace

The flood control conference, consisting of three delegates from each of the states, was appointed by the four Governors at a recent meeting in Hartford at which Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring warned that immediate action must be taken if the states are to share in the $30,000,000 federal flood control appropriation which will be available by July 1.

"In writing the compact, over the week-end," Attorney-General Daly said, "every one was conciliatory and there was giving and taking by all concerned."

Immediate construction of a 12-foot navigating channel in the Connecticut above Hartford was urged upon the board of Army engineers by Springfield and Holyoke officials and business men today at a hearing in Washington.

Eight witnesses testified at a board hearing in favor of the plan. Two railroad representatives spoke against it.

The proposal calls for construction of a dam at Windsor Locks, Conn., at government expense. The army district engineer reported favorably on the project but the division engineer reversed his ruling, recommending no action be taken until a flood control plan for the Connecticut river has been completed.

Budget Approval by Council Forecast by End of Month

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Early this week the City Council will complete its annual review of the Mayor's budget, and the end of the month should see final approval of the proposed $34,000,000 fiscal program, a date two months ahead of the schedule of previous years.

Acceptance by the Council of the budget before April 1 will hasten an earlier announcement of the tax rate by the Mayor this year than in the past, Councilors anticipate. When the Legislature last year abolished the city's tax limit for municipal purposes, which for two decades had required annual legislation before an adequate budget could be voted, the way was opened for more timely action by the Council.

Another custom of the City Council followed without exception for two decades—that of perfunctorily approving the Mayor's budget without making any changes of importance—apparently will be followed again this year.

Since 1916, City Auditor Charles Charles J. Fox recalls, the council has never altered to any degree of consequence, the budget as submitted by the Mayor. In 1927, when former State Senator Henry Parkman Jr. was chairman of the appropriations committee, an attempt was made to lop $300,000 from Mayor Nichols' budget But the council, under political pressure, rejected recommendations of its committee on appropriations and approved the budget as prepared by the Mayor.

Reasons for Treatment

That has been the only instance, Mr. Fox believes, in which a genuine effort has been made to reduce a Mayor's budget in over 20 years. And this year, it is apparent to some observers, no substantial reductions will be made.

Such perfunctory approval is generally considered as a serious fault in Boston's city government. It is usually excused on the basis that in many cases councilors do not remain in office sufficiently long enough to have a comprehensive

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

New Hampshire Labor Issues Center Attention in the State

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 15—At the moment the labor situation and affairs centering around the State House are the chief subjects of discussion in New Hampshire.

In the labor situation, the entrance of the C. I. O. into labor affairs in the state is the chief development. To date the Lewis group has confined its efforts to organization work in the shoe and textile fields. The organizers have had a difficult time attempting to obtain the allegiance of employees of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, the Nashua police department having arrested two union organizers.

In the shoe field, union officials state that they are out for a 25 per cent wage increase as well as a 40-hour week and closed shop agreements. It is understood that attempts are being made to organize the workers in the Manchester plants of the International Shoe Company. Inasmuch as the company does not allow outsiders, such as organizers, in the plant it is learned that union officials are obtaining followers by making calls at the homes of the workers. In the shoe situation, several manufacturers in this field have announced pay increases during the last week, including the J. F. McElwain Company of which Gov. Francis P. Murphy was vice-president and general manager until he resigned to take over his state duties.

Tax Measure Battle

Here in Concord, the battle over the tax measure now before the House, is the chief subject of discussion. No one questions the importance of redistributing the tax burden so as to relieve real estate owners. That was the intention of the State Tax Commission when it presented the tax program now under discussion. But the opposition contends that a sales tax would not actually relieve the owners of real estate, for the burden would fall on the same individuals. With this opposition constantly increasing, it is rather doubtful if the tax program, as it now stands, will be enacted, though it has the backing of the Governor.

Merit System

Sometime this week the Administration measure to provide the merit system for state workers will make its appearance. In his inaugural address, Gov. Francis P. Murphy pointed out the need for the merit system among state workers in order that they would not be subject to politics with changing state administrations. It is understood that the measure would not effect present state employees, but a system would be set up fixing the salaries and rating new comers.

College Men Sought

Prospects of positions for college graduates appear to be improved as employers are sending their representatives to the University of New Hampshire this year much earlier than usual in their quest for college trained men. Furthermore, Eugene K. Auerbach, alumni secretary and director of the bureau of appointments at the University of New Hampshire, reports that the number of employer representatives invading the college town this year is practically double that of 1936.

The representatives come from firms in the New England states, as well as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Michi-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

What—When—Where

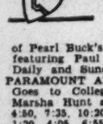
In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH — "Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS — "Catherine the Great," starring Elisabeth Bergner and Douglas Fairbanks Jr. 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:25, 9:35.



MEMORIAL — "Love Is News," featuring Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 11:28 a. m., 2:19, 5:10, 8:01, 10:52. Also "Wings of the Morning," with Henry Fonda and Annabella. 10 a. m., 12:51, 3:42, 6:33, 9:24.

COLONIAL — Screening of Pearl Buck's book, "The Good Earth," featuring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Daily and Sunday, 2:30 and 8:30.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Murder Goes to College," with Roscoe Karns, Marsha Hunt and others. Fenway: 2:05, 4:50, 7:35, 10:20. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. Also "Crack-Up," cofeaturing Peter Lorre, Helen Wood and Brian Donlevy. Fenway: 12:40, 3:25, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Joan Crawford, William Powell and Robert Montgomery in "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney." Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. Also "Dangerous Number," with Robert Young, Ann Sothern and Reginald Owen. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Lloyds of London," featuring Freddie Bartholomew. 3:03, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Love Letters of a Star." 1:50, 5, 8:10.

METROPOLITAN — "Swing High, Swing Low," with Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. 10:39 a. m., 1:35, 4:31, 7:23, 10:19. Stage: "Rhapsody in Rhythm" revue.

Radio Programs

On Page 11

EXETER — "Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew. 2:10, 5:20, 8:35. Also "California Mail," with Dick Foran and Linda Perry. 4:17, 7:30.

UNIVERSITY — "Pennies from Heaven," with Bing Crosby. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Case of the Black Cat," with Ricardo Cortez. 1:55, 5, 8:05.

UPTOWN — "Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew and Madeleine Carroll. 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Plough and the Stars." 1:25, 4:50, 8:25.

TREMONT — "Special Investigator," with Margot Grahame and Richard Dix. 9, 11:32 a. m., 2:17, 5:18, 8:19. Also "A Night at the Opera," with the Marx Bros. 9:58 a. m., 12:30, 3:31, 6:32, 9:33.

BOSTON — "Night Waitress," featuring Margot Grahame and Gordon Jones. 11:06 a. m., 1:56, 5:04, 7:54, 10:26. Stage: "Park Avenue Revue."

MODERN — "Green Light," with Errol Flynn and Anita Louise. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9:35. Also "Fugitive in the Sky," with Jean Muir and Warren Hull. 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6, 8:35.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "The Poet of the Organ." "Popular Science." "Putting on the Dog." Patrick Henry's Speech. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Music

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC — Second in the series of chamber music concerts by the New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra. 8:15.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Other Events

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge) —Lecture on Modern Piano Music by Willi Apel. 8.

ITALIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY—David Goldstein on "Communism." Hotel Vendome. 8.

BACK BAY WPA LECTURE—Richardson Brown on "The Ring of the Niebelungs." Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street. 8.

CHARLESTOWN WPA LECTURE — William H. O'Brien on "The Meaning of St. Patrick's Day." Y. M. C. A., City Square 8.

BLIND HANDICRAFT SHOP — Annual benefit sale for blind craftsmen. Under auspices of National Civic Federation. 73 Newbury Street. March 8—20.

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Regular meeting. Administration building. 15 Beacon Street. 7.

HARVARD TEACHER ASSOCIATION — Conferences on educational problems. Fogg Museum. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL — Fourth concert of the Tuesday afternoon series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3.

Other Events

BLIND HANDICRAFT SHOP — Annual benefit sale for blind craftsmen. Under auspices of National Civic Federation. 73 Newbury Street. March 8—20.

KIWANIS CLUB — James T. Sullivan, guest speaker. Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Museum Treasures" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY — Council of the faculty of arts and sciences. University hall. 4:15.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY — Regular meeting. Dr. Christopher R. Eliot on "The Early History of the Boston Public Garden." Council chamber, the old State House. 2:30.

Dr. Eddy to Talk On Trip to Russia

Returning from a world tour at a time when dramatic history is in the making, Dr. D. Brewer Eddy, of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, will speak before the Women's City Club, March 17, on "Conditions in Russia Today." Motion pictures will help listeners follow Dr. Eddy in his graphic descriptions of great demonstrations by the Soviets in Red Square and the panorama of daily existence in the towns and cities builded by Stalin and his cohorts. Dr. Eddy is a graduate of Yale University and has studied further at Oxford University in England. He is in strong demand as a speaker for his keen observations and the ability to impart these observations clearly to his audiences.

Both Sides Heard in Debate Over the Supreme Court Issue

The United States Supreme Court's submission of national legislation to its own political philosophies in decisions handed down during the 150 years since its creation, and the history of the high tribunal, were attacked and supported last night during a panel discussion on President Roosevelt's proposal to increase to 15 the number of Supreme Court justices, at a meeting sponsored by the Cambridge League of Women Voters.

"The court's history shows that it has not always maintained its true place in the separation of powers by confining itself to its narrow but supremely important function," admitted Erwin N. Griswold, professor of law at Harvard University. "But even if the court has strayed on occasion from the narrow judicial path, and has acted as a super-legislature, it does not follow that it is good government for Mr. Roosevelt to be a super court."

Speaking in opposition to the proposal, Professor Griswold told the audience of more than 700 that instances depended upon by the proponents, Benjamin F. Wright Jr., assistant professor of government at Harvard, and Roscoe C. Steffens, professor of law at Yale, as precedents for the President's action were "too frail."

Threaded His Way

Edward F. McClennen, vice-president of the Boston Bar Association, listened with some surprise as his colleague, at times appearings in almost absolute concord with supporters of the plan, threaded his way through arguments showing that although the court had "strayed," and needed change, the measure as it now stands would vest too great authority in the Chief Executive.

Opening the discussion for the proponents, Professor Wright quickly cited matters of history to prove that Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Jackson and other Presidents had appointed men to the tribunal whose views were pronouncedly in sympathy with the contemporary administrations.

Simply reading the Constitution will not solve today's problems, the Harvard professor maintained. "The Constitution must be interpreted in terms of an expanding future," he asserted, "otherwise, we will find ourselves with another Constitution."

Appointment of additional judges for those who have served 10 years or who have passed the age of 70, would make for "a more definitely recognized turnover in the Court," said Professor Steffens, following Professor Wright "The court would then be more nearly representative of the era for which it legislates.

"If we must have a court to legislate on political matters, and the court has rewritten the Constitution in this respect, Congress must have some voice in the matter. The question is whether or not we are to have a democracy or an appointive group not responsible to the present generation — a self-perpetuating group."

The shortcomings of the present economic order were evidenced by the recent depression, he stated. "Men are unable to legislate with any confidence on questions of coal, oil, or anything else, because five men are on the court to stay, and will block whatever is done."

"It is not packing the Supreme Court to use Presidential judgment in filling vacancies which occur in due course," stated Professor Griswold, leading the opposition.

Judicial Lag

"What is more important is the intellectual or judicial lag. The Constitution contains a number of vague clauses of rather general content. When lottery tickets, white slaves, and kidnaping are concerned, any movement across a state line is interstate commerce. But this construction does not apply to industry, mining, or to agriculture.

He pointed out the sustaining of the Minnesota mortgage moratorium statute, the New York milk control law, the gold decisions, and other cases and instances when the Court "did not err on the side of interfering with legislative action."

Claims of a "crisis," he contended contain a counsel of despair warranted only if all legislative possibilities were exhausted.

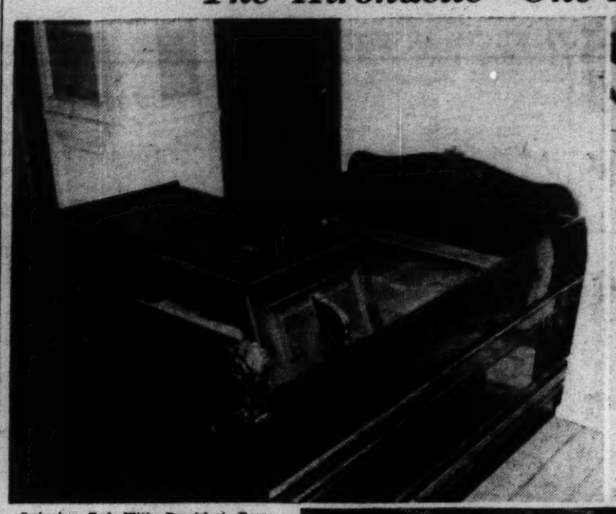
Cumbersome Judiciary

Professor Griswold objected to the Roosevelt proposal on the grounds that appointment of six more judges would create a cumbersome, inefficient judiciary. This, he declared, with Congress "already a rubber stamp," and legislation sought to put control of the executive branch in the President's hands, would "destroy safeguards already built up so that the way would be open for the first man-who-would-be-dictator, whatever his name might be."

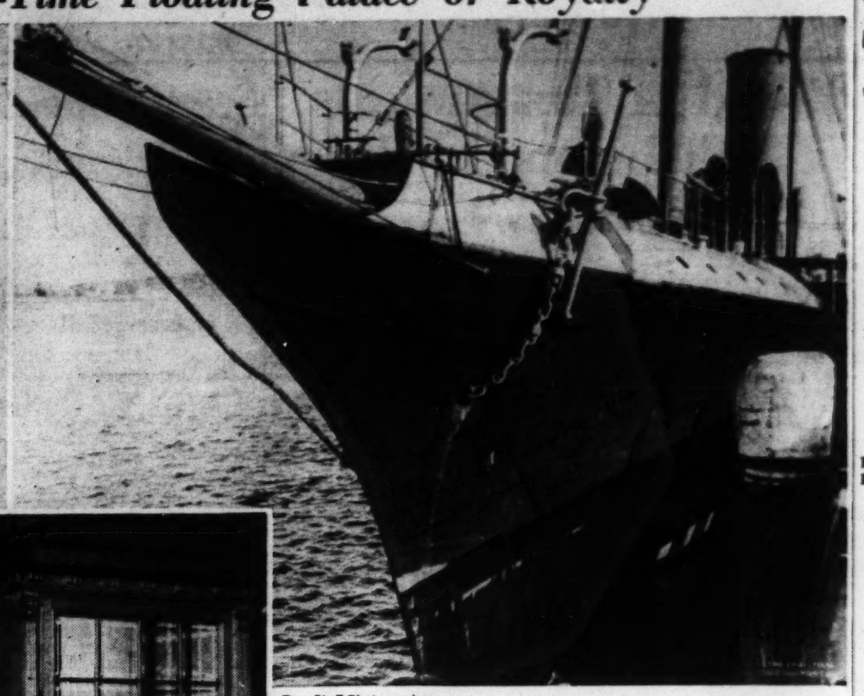
"Independence of the judiciary is stricken down now and forever, if this proposal goes through," warned Mr. McClennen, whose law firm once had as partner, present Justice Louis D. Brandeis.

"The judiciary of the future will have the frightful example of 1937, that Congress had fallen so low it would cast off the bench worthy members of the court because they refuse to do what Congress wants," the silver-haired barrister continued. "If they do that once, they may do it again and again."

The Hirondelle—One-Time Floating Palace of Royalty



Swinging Bed With Breakfast Tray, Once Occupied by Former Kaiser



By a Staff Photographer
The Hirondelle, Formerly Owned by Prince Albert of Monaco

China Cabinet in Paneled Wall of Dining Saloon

Hurley for Loans To Small Business

Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans to small business men would reduce by 50 per cent the number of unemployed in Massachusetts, Gov. Charles F. Hurley told members of the Young Men's Catholic Temperance Society of Salem yesterday at the society's 80th annual communion breakfast.

The Governor, in favoring liberalization of the RFC to allow loans to the small business man, said the present organization loans only to big business.

"I am advocating that the RFC become in force and in fact, as it is in character, the bank of the United States," he said. "If we can liberalize the RFC, which is the bank of the United States, and give to the small business man today, when America has something to offer, we can overcome much and reduce by 50 per cent the unemployment in Massachusetts."

Governor Hurley charged "the banks of the nation are refusing to loan money to many whose characters warrant no discrimination."

Regarding his RFC extension plan, the Governor said its success would be dependent upon the honesty of the citizens to be benefited.

Governor Hurley reiterated his opposition to the Federal Child Labor Amendment, and his determination to bar religion when considering appointment.

Court Issue Hits Radio Stations

Boston radio stations affiliated with national networks were unconcerned today as national waters were stirred by the latest issue in the five-weeks-old court reform contest—a chip tossed by Senator King of Utah, labeled:

"Proposed investigation of possible discrimination on the part of big broadcasting companies and the Federal Communications Commission on the side of the President in his fight for court reform."

Local representatives of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting Company today reported that their Boston stations carried Senator Wheeler's speech against the reform proposal Wednesday night, around which much of the present controversy turns.

Senator Wheeler has furnished the most important evidence in Senator King's possession so far. In Chicago last Wednesday evening, Senator Wheeler spoke over what he thought was a national hook-up.

Ever since, however, he discloses, he has been receiving messages from stations stating that his speech was not even offered them for rebroadcasting by NBC and Columbia.

Curley Defends Step In Naming Reardon As Education Chief

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 15 (AP)—Former Gov. James M. Curley last night declared his appointment of James G. Reardon as Massachusetts Commissioner of Education in 1935 was long-deferred "recognition of ability of those of Irish extraction to serve as leaders in educational work."

In an address before the United Irish Society, he declared that "in the early days of America the chief educators were known as the Irish schoolmasters," but that apparently a "spirit of ostracism" had robbed them of present-day leadership.

"It is hoped," the former Chief Executive said, "that as a consequence of his elevation, an end will be marked of ostracism, through which but three of Irish extraction and one Hebrew, out of 250 educators in the department of education in the Commonwealth, were permitted to occupy these responsible positions."

Blaming emphasis on the martial achievements of the Irish for that condition, he declared "the moral and intellectual contribution of the Irish has been as great if not greater than that of all other races combined."

Bunches of Bananas Soon to Lie Where Royal Heads Once Rested

Where crowned heads of Europe once lay at ease on delicately swung beds in exquisitely paneled staterooms of the stanchly built yacht Hirondelle, Mexican bananas will travel in all the luxury that $100,000 worth of modern specially refrigerated compartments, to be installed during the summer, can give them, according to Edward Whiting, vice-president of the Providence, R. I., company which has just acquired the famous vessel.

The Hirondelle was built in 1911 at La Seyne, France, for Prince Albert Honore Charles of Monaco, who spent 2,000,000 francs or so to see that the best materials that money could buy were used in her construction, and that accommodations for guests—including the former Kaiser Wilhelm II—were as luxurious as anything afloat.

The Prince was in the habit of cruising for two or three months at a time in odd corners of the world, collecting marine specimens for his world-famous private aquarium and museum at Monte Carlo. Aboard the Hirondelle were huge glass tanks to accommodate such specimens and complete laboratory equipment was also installed.

Checkered Career

Since Prince Albert passed on in 1923 the Hirondelle has had an extremely checkered career.

First of all she was purchased by William Randolph Hearst and laid up, with a crew aboard, at Brooklyn. Tradition has it that the publisher never actually made a voyage aboard her, however.

In 1931 she was purchased from Mr. Hearst by Murray & Connelly, Boston ship brokers, and towed to Providence, where it was planned to refit her for service between Providence and the Cape de Verde Islands, but the scheme fell through.

After a long rest, the yacht again put to sea, at the end of a tow rope, in 1935. Since her masts are too high to clear the new Cape Cod Canal bridges, she went around outside the Cape in order to reach the Richard T. Green shipyard in Chelsea, Mass. Here busy workmen set about fitting her out as a "floating university" scheduled to set out on a world cruise early in 1936.

Floating University

The floating university scheme was to have had as its director, Dr. James E. Lowell, and its courses of study were planned by a committee headed by J. Anton de Haas, professor of international relations at Harvard.

Mover over to the Quincy Drydock and Yacht Company's plant, refitting for this cruise continued for awhile. Among other things taken aboard at that time was a stuffed hammerhead shark, known as "Dizzy," which once adorned the defunct Boston Athletic Association swimming pool. Various other equipment, including wicker beach chairs, fire extinguisher, oscillating fans and kitchen equipment, bought at the auction of that institution, also went aboard.

But the floating university never got away from the Quincy dock, and once more silence descended on the spacious teak decks and the palatial staterooms and saloons.

Craft Admired

A number of people admired the fine construction and sea-going qualities of the 340-foot vessel with its powerful twin engines developing a speed of 18 knots, but few faced the task of replacing the lavish accommodations with equipment suitable for other uses, and few felt the need for the expensively produced speed which the yacht offered.

But the banana is a fruit which requires almost as much care as a royal passenger. It must make the trip from the tropics in an atmosphere which allows it to ripen continuously and in controlled stages so that it is only completely ripe on its day of delivery. The shorter the trip the better the flavor, for more of the ripening process may be "natural" in effect.

Here was a case where the Hirondelle's speed was a distinct asset. Recognizing it, the new Mexican Banana Importing Company of Providence purchased her and have now arranged for the removal of the sumptuous passenger accommodations and the installation of equally expensive refrigeration and special banana equipment.

Removing Panels

At the present time workmen are engaged—unusually silent amid the dim shadows of former glories—in careful removal of satiny panels and Italian marble washbasins and baths. These and the chaste fireplace in the drawing room and the built-in phonograph record containers in the music room, are being taken ashore for use and for sale by the new owners.

As soon as this dismantling work is finished, according to Mr. Whiting, installation of the new equipment will begin and should be completed by September.

All essential features of the vessel are in excellent condition, he points out, being made of such substantial materials and having been well treated with preserving paint, grease and caulking before her long periods of inactivity.

One of the things associated with the Hirondelle's adventures as a yacht will probably remain in spite of the transformation now taking place, workmen point out. This is a slightly rakish tilt to the top of the foremast, given it—according to a penciled note on the bottom of the mast—by striking the Brooklyn Bridge during the Hearst regime.

The engine room telegraphs on the bridge, though made in Liverpool, England, have all the commands in French except one—Stop. Although the Hirondelle, since reaching English-speaking ports, seems to have obeyed this single English command, there seems a strong possibility again at last that she will soon respond to other positions of the indicator.

N. H. Eyes Turn to Labor Issues

(Continued From Page 9)

gan. It is reported by the bureau of appointments that more than 80 per cent of last year's class have been placed. In the work of bringing the student in contact through interviews with company representatives, the bureau plays an important part.

Geological Studies

Two University of New Hampshire geological professors, Dr. George W. White and Dr. Donald H. Chapman, are going to study geological conditions in the Caucasus mountains and in the islands of the Arctic Ocean north of Russia. These explorations will be in conjunction with their attendance at the Seventeenth International Geological Congress at Moscow the latter part of July. Both Dr. White and Dr. Chapman will represent the Boston Geological Society, and photographs of geological phenomena gathered by them on the visit will be used in geological classes at the University of New Hampshire next fall. If conditions are favorable, the expedition will study areas within a thousand miles of the North Pole.

Slum Clearance

The Manchester Superintendent of Buildings, William F. Sullivan, is carrying on a slum clearance program which has already seen several undesirable structures removed. Although the law only requires the superintendent to give a 24-hour notice when a building is to be removed, Mr. Sullivan is giving the owners at least 30 days in which to act.

The Manchester building code vests the superintendent with authority, when a building is reported unsafe, to make an examination, "and if, in his opinion, the same be unsafe, he shall order the occupants thereof to immediately vacate and immediately notify the owner, agent or other persons having an interest in said structure to cause the same to be made safe and secure, or that the same be removed as may be necessary."

State Highways

By a vote of 238 to 87 the New Hampshire House has turned down a bill which would have made the State Highway Department directly responsible for the building and maintenance of state highways. The sponsor of the bill stated that the sole purpose was to have the Highway Department do the work instead of letting it out under contract to private concerns. It was contended that if the work were to be done by the Highway Department, New Hampshire materials and labor would be used more than under the present system. It was also pointed out that if the work was done by the State Department, that the State could fix the hours of labor and the wage scale. Opposition to the measure pointed out that private contractors were able to do the work at less expense than the State.

Budget Approval By City Council Forecast Soon

(Continued From Page 9)

knowledge of the city's complex fiscal policy.

Furthermore, even when councilors have held office over a period of years and so are aware of practical reductions that might be made in the budget, they frequently find it difficult to dig out the detailed information in the 46 municipal departments that is necessary if reductions are to be made. Evidence of this fault has been apparent to observers at the council's public hearings on the budget in the past three weeks.

A representative of the budget department, of course, is regularly on hand to guide the council at these proceedings; but even so the council is not given a break-down of detailed department expenditures, nor a comparison of the previous year's costs with the current appropriations.

When the council reviews proposed expenditures for a certain department a "general item" estimate sheet is passed around. This breaks down a departmental budget into six or seven divisions. Costs in these divisions are again broken up, but only to a limited classification. Therefore if a councilor, to use as an example an incident which occurred last week, wishes to know why $9000 is appropriated for "light, heat and power" there are no figures to show in what proportion this money is allotted, or to compare the appropriation with the previous year's expenses.

Ask for Information

The councilor then must ask the department officials who are present at the hearing for this information. Sometimes these officials have necessary facts at hand, but frequently it is necessary to send a messenger back to the department for the figures. In some cases, also, heads of departments are unable, for divers reasons, to attend the hearings and clerks who have been sent to the Council as substitutes have been entirely ignorant of facts and information of policy which councilors require. Such inconveniences consequently tend to discourage the Council from making more than a superficial examination of the budget.

However, if more accurate and detailed methods of preparing departmental budgets could be established, authorities maintain, the Council would probably show more interest in possibilities of curbing expenditures. In addition the Council would be given an opportunity to become better acquainted with municipal finance and by this, current efforts of a small group to eliminate haphazard practices now prevailing would be augmented.

The point is that under the prevailing policy a Mayor can draw up almost any budget which he chooses and be sure of approval by the Council. Only by instituting many reforms in preparation of the budget, say authorities, one of which is a greater breakdown of the detailed expenses, can the Council, the Mayor and department heads provide a more economical budget, prepared in conjunction with a far-sighted municipal fiscal policy.

Roland J. Sawyer Jr.

Dr. Conant Hits Plan to Enlarge Supreme Court

(Continued From Page 9)

bristled with strong words for one not engaged professionally in politics. He called the President's failure to submit the measure to the people by election or amendment "dangerous" and "alarming."

'Particular Danger'

He emphasized as "a particular danger" the Administration's effort to rush the court legislation through Congress on the plea that an "emergency" exists.

"Time, discussion, debate, orderly processes of government—these are the essence of democracy as I see it. The clearest proofs, therefore, should be demanded by a legislative body before it is willing, on the plea of meeting an emergency, to go contrary to the spirit of constitutional democratic government. I have heard no evidence presented which indicates that it is necessary to settle this question of the Supreme Court before the time required for submission of an amendment to the country."

Warning that the President's method of altering the court sets a precedent for further tampering with the tribunal in the future, destroying the court's traditional independence, Dr. Conant continued:

"I need not call to your attention the number of instances in which the Supreme Court has served to protect the fundamental principles of a free country—freedom of speech and assembly. You are familiar with the cases in which its decisions have upheld these vital principles against those who were moved by the anger of intolerance.

But if the precedent is once established that a party in power can "pack" the court, admittedly to affect decisions on the constitutionality of acts of Congress, how long will it be before some administration will "pack" the court to affect decisions on the issue of liberty itself?"

Opposition to the court plan was voted yesterday by the Real Estate Owners and Tenants League at a meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston. Members were urged to write their Congressmen asking them to vote against the proposal.

B. U. Symphony Orchestra to Present Spring Concert Under Baton of Fiedler

Two compositions will be given for the first time here by the Boston University Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Arthur Fiedler, at its annual spring concert tomorrow evening. Haydn's "La Passione" symphony in F minor is to be given its initial Boston hearing and "Trauermusik," by the contemporary German composer, Hindemith, will have its American premiere, according to Mr. Fiedler.

"Trauermusik" was written on Jan. 21, 1936, the day on which King George V of England passed on. Its first performance was over the radio by the orchestra of the British Broadcasting Corporation, with the composer as soloist. George Humphrey of Boston will be featured in the composition for viola and string orchestra in the B. U. performance.

Another feature of the concert will be the presentation of the "Overture in C Major" by Robert D. King of Wakefield, 1936 graduate of B. U.'s college of music. Mr. King will conduct his own work, which was presented for the first time at a Boston University orchestra concert last year.

The program tomorrow evening will be at Alumni Hall, 84 Exeter Street, and is open to the public.

Concerted R. I. Move Seeks the Passage Of Child Labor Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 15—The first concerted move to obtain Rhode Island's ratification of the proposed Federal Child Labor amendment occurred over the week end when 250 persons, representing clubs, civic bodies, religious organizations and labor unions, called on Gov. Robert E. Quinn and Director of Labor Thomas F. McMahon, seeking their support for the measure.

A resolution calling on the Legislature to ratify the proposal is pending in the House.

The 250 visitors to the State Capitol included Prof. C. Emanuel Ekstrom, of Brown University; William L. Connolly, president of the State Federation of Labor; Alice W. Hunt, president of the Rhode Island Consumers' League; Mrs. William J. Brown, of the Rhode Island League of Women Voters; Canon Anthony Parshley, representing the social service department of the Rhode Island Episcopal diocese, and many others prominent in affairs of the State.

The representatives informed the Governor that their organizations had united to form the Rhode Island Committee for Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment.

Governor Quinn declared he personally favors ratification of the measure, but told the visitors he believed passage at this session of the Legislature is extremely doubtful.

Mr. McMahon pointed out that leaders of the Roman Catholic Church have opposed the proposed amendment, but added that he is a Roman Catholic in favor of the measure and expressed his view that the majority of the rank and file in the Roman Catholic Church are in favor of the measure. The church itself has not taken a stand on the proposal, he said.

Tax Appeal Board Abolition Urged

(Continued From Page 1)

four bills before the state administration committee today to abolish the board, establish a new board or to transfer its powers to the land court. The latter proposal was made by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.

Representative Herter said there are 7543 cases pending before the board, with 4459 new cases entered during the last fiscal year.

Of the pending cases, the Representative said 2420 were cases on property valued at under $25,000; 1287 between $25,000 to $100,000; 598 between $100,000 and $500,000; 84 between $500,000 and $1,000,000, and 70 over $1,000,000.

R. Ammi Cutter, former assistant Attorney General, declared it extremely important that tax rates be established on honest values.

He urged that the "clogged docket be cleared by a 'pre-trial conference' between the taxpayer and a single member of the board." He added that "nine cases out of ten are really settled on the eve of court appearance."

Mr. Cutter brought in the names of Mr. Hennessey and Mr. Brennan, who were appointed during the closing days of the Curley administration.

"I believe," he said, "that appointments should be made in March rather than in December.

"In the instance of a retiring administration the appointments might be made, shall I say, more dispassionately."

Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, opposed abolition of the tax appeals board. The change in personnel which would result from the Herter bill Mr. MacDonald heartily approved.

"The Herter bill," he said, "does three things in which we concur. First, it provides for a change in personnel. It provides for a short cut in procedure and thirdly, it changes the date of appointment. So, despite the obvious weaknesses of the present law, we say that we should continue the experiment of the tax appeals board. We say there should be some reasonable qualifications for the new members.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Roosevelt	Mar. 17	Plymouth	Mar. 25	Mar. 16, 8:00 pm	Mar. 17, 8:00 am
Normandie	Mar. 18	Southampt'n	Mar. 23	Mar. 17, 8:00 pm	Mar. 18, 7:00 am
Europa	Mar. 18	Cherbourg	Mar. 24	Mar. 18, 1:00 pm	Mar 18, 8:00 pm
Amer. Banker	Mar. 19	Plymouth	Mar. 28	Mar. 18, 8:00 pm	Mar. 19, 12 Noon
Hamburg	Mar. 20	Cherbourg	Mar. 28	Mar. 20, 1:00 pm	Mar. 20, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Lurline	San Pedro	Mar. 21	Mar 16, 4:00 pm	Mar. 16, 7:30 pm
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Mar. 27	Mar. 22, 4:00 pm	Mar. 22, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Mar. 30	Mar. 25, 4:00 pm	Mar. 25, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 1	Mar. 27, 4:00 pm	Mar. 27, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

Charles A. Ellis

Charles A. Ellis, who passed on here yesterday, helped organize the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1881 and served as its manager until 1917.

During Mr. Ellis' many years in the service of the orchestra, the artists of his day came to love him for his devotion to Boston's musical culture. Only a week before his passing, Geraldine Farrar went to his hotel in Boston to sing for him. To many he was advisor, teacher, friend and even banker. But his greatest achievement he always held was the orchestra which was his answer to the command of Major Henry L. Higginson, 56 years ago, to "go out and get an orchestra."

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Doing Easter On a Budget." That's what they're calling the style shows they're having at Filene's every day this week. Because each mannequin is modeling an Easter outfit that's complete in every detail from head to foot . . . even down to the accessories that can so easily "make" or "break" the entire ensemble. Best of all though (so many fashion shows leave you with that vaguely dissatisfied feeling) the clothes being that expensive(!), the budget of the average woman has been kept in mind throughout; yet there's not one iota of style missing. Twice daily. The first showing at 12:30 . . . the second at 2:30. Up on the fifth floor.

♪ ♪ ♪

Removes the Slips From Slipping Slips

Do you have difficulty with your slips? We mean do they ride up, pull here and there, and give you a generally restrained feeling throughout. (To say nothing of the side seams popping out at most inconvenient moments!). Then we suggest that, while in Filene's, you take a look at those slips called the "Bias trait" (made right here in Boston, the "Chamber of Commerce" in us delights in reporting!), which have been designed to do away with all the usual idiosyncrasies of the average slip. It is deceptive in appearance . . . resembling a regulation "cut on the bias" version at first glance. Careful examination, however, reveals the fact that it has really been cut "on the straight" of the material, and that clever seaming thither and yon gives it that look. This particularly trick arrangement is on the bodice; making it fit very nicely right where you want it to. And (hurrah of hurrahs!) there are no side seams at all to fray out, or burst forth in all their glory. What seam there is is in the back of the slip. And all arranged from the waist down; resembling the figure Y. Which naturally gives the "Bias trait" the flare you like, and need. Tailored, or adorned with lovely lace . . . in white or pink satin. Or crepe, if you prefer. Three dollars, and some for less; though we forget the exact price.

♪ ♪ ♪

It's a Fur Cry to the Fur Sweater

Imagine (that is, if you can!) a fur sweater. There's no catch to it . . . we really mean it. Or, if your imagination won't stretch quite that far, try concentrating on a fur bolero . . . because you're going to see them this spring. We do predict, however, that you'll see more of the latter than the former . . . though the sweater idea is a bit more unique and less dressy. And a perfectly grand idea, made up in a flat fur, to wear under a coat before you let it breeze forth in solo.

♪ ♪ ♪

Here's an Eyeful of Stylish Bolero

With an eye for advance fashions, Edwards, The Furrier . . . at 168 Tremont street, has already designed and made up a series of interesting little boleros . . . from dime-gray kid caracul. And this slightly wavy, flat fur lends itself very nicely to this particular style. Delightfully feminine, with the smart, no-collar neckline (which allows you to wear the collar of your dress out over it), and full three-quarter length sleeves that give you a good excuse to indulge in the new, longer gloves. Particularly effective when worn with black . . . though there are plenty of vivid shades that would do just as well. Cyclamen, Coronation blue, Kelly green. Or any of the pastel shades, for that matter. And they're only $15, all made up.

♪ ♪ ♪

A Suit Blouse For the Younger Set

A lone dollar buys that sub-deb daughter of yours a suit blouse that she can wear with or without a suit. And it's a model that she'll want to duplicate in a variety of colors; it's so definitely "younger set." It comes in cotton shantung . . . with wee short sleeves, the regulation suit-blouse collar with turn down tabs, and a back that's designed for the action it's going to get! In size 12 to 18 . . . in aquamarine, brown, navy, peacock blue, white, bitter sweet, and dusty pink. At Jordan's . . . on the third floor.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rose Trellis Effect In New Oxford Shoe

Dull gabardine and shiny patent leather make a striking combination in almost any shoe . . . but doubly so when the patent highlights are in lattice work (with all the effect of a rose trellis), climbing up high over the instep of a shoe that's really a high-heeled oxford, with much of the usual severity missing because of the unusual design. A Melotone Shoe, from the Shoe Salon at Plotkin Brothers, at 364 Boylston Street.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature).

N. H. Constitutional Convention Margin Down to 37 Votes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 15—The outcome of New Hampshire's referendum upon a proposed constitutional convention was in doubt today after Secretary of State Enoch D. Fuller ruled the vote of the town of Gorham favoring the convention was illegal.

The convention is to consider proposals for revision of tax provisions of the State Constitution.

The vote of Gorham was reported as 782 to 0 in favor of the convention. With these ballots ruled out by the Secretary of State, the unofficial majority for the convention—previously 819—was reduced to the narrow margin of 37, with 10 small towns still unheard from.

Mr. Fuller ruled Gorham's vote illegal because it had been taken at a town meeting by voice, instead of by ballot.

Welfare Issues Smoothed Out At State Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 15—Five hundred men and women connected with welfare departments in cities and towns of Massachusetts have returned to their homes after a two-day round-table conference with a better understanding of new but mutual problems arising from the recent extension of Federal social benefits.

The conference, held on Thursday and Friday at the Hotel Bancroft, was the first of its kind to be held in this State. It was arranged by the Massachusetts Association of Relief Officers and the Western Association of Relief Officers.

Welfare officials discussed common problems in administering relief, old age and other forms of assistance with state and federal funds under a maze of sometimes ambiguous state and federal laws.

Development of a spirit of kindness in dealing with welfare recipients was urged by Walter V. McCarthy, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Welfare.

"Don't be superior in your attitude toward them," he said. "Treat them as poor unfortunate victims of circumstances over which most of them have no control. Be sympathetic as well as efficient. You'll find that kindness will make you sleep better at night and in the long run will bring in dividends worth more to you than can ever be reckoned in dollars and cents."

Concerning the criticism of welfare workers over the Social Security Act, Commissioner McCarthy said, "You people are in all probability subjected to more unfair criticism than any other municipal employees. Therefore, don't be too critical yourselves about these laws. Changes are being advocated and successive Congresses will eventually iron out the difficulties that exist at present because the laws are so ambiguous."

Penuriousness by cities and towns in the matter of appropriations for welfare was scored by Mr. McCarthy as a matter of false economy as well as a lack of humanity.

Louis R. Lipp, supervisor of visitors of the State Old Age Assistance Bureau, told the workers that they should not expect old-age assistance recipients to walk to the office for their money, that they should be sent checks.

Other speakers were John Pearson, Regional Director of Social Security for New England; Frank W. Goodhue, Director of the Division of Aid and Relief, and Julius E. Kellner, Chief Regional Auditor of the Federal Bureau of Audits and Accounts.

Link With the Legislative Past

Where N. H. Lawmakers First Met in Concord

The House Where the Earliest Session Was Held in 1782 Still Stands on North Main Street

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5; closed on Mondays. Recent accessions; Newly opened room from Newland House in Gloucestershire. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock, Saturday afternoons at 2, and Sunday afternoons, 3:30.

E. T. Slattery Co.—Exhibition of paintings by contemporary American artists. Through March 20.

The Book Shop—Exhibition of water colors by Walter H. Kilham. Through March.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c. Music on week days 2:45, Sundays from 1 to 4. Admission free. Music at 2.

Fine Arts Guild—Exhibition of Mexican prints.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Fresco by Lewis Rubenstein. Water colors by Dodo Borchardt-Sattler, oils by Paul Kleinschmidt. Through March 31.

Boston Museum of Modern Art—Exhibition of Surrealism and Fantastic art.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: English water colors of the nineteenth century; Prints by Rembrandt and his followers. Through March 31. Reopened Oriental Galleries; the new Persian Gallery.

Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 5. Admission free. Exhibits of Natural History, Ethnology, Dolls, Live Museum.

Public Library — Exhibition of China. Through March 28.

Brattle Art Gallery, Cambridge—Exhibition of oils and water colors. Through March.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Russell Cheney, gouaches by Karl Zerbe, and horses by Pierre Dubaut.

Boston Art Club — Exhibition by members of the club. Through March 20.

Harley Perkins Gallery—Water colors by Carl Gordon Cutler. Through March.

Doll & Richards—Paintings by Stan Fo-Chiecha Poray. Wood carvings by Karoly Fulop. Sculpture by Margaret French Cresson.

YD Clubhouse—Exhibition of oil paintings of the Holy Land by Otto Gloor. Through March 27.

Gare Galleries—Exhibition of small paintings by Carl H. Nordstrom. Through March 20.

Federal Art Gallery—Exhibition of mural studies. Through March 27.

Copley Society—Paintings by Harold W. Cheney. Through March 19.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Hoyland Betinger. Through March.

Junior League—Annual exhibition by the League members.

(Art Exhibitions are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

N. H. Legislature First Met In Private House in Concord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 15—Swirling snow and wintry blasts today recalled the day that the first Concord session of the New Hampshire Legislature was held in the old brown wooden building at 325 to 327 North Main Street in this city. Lack of proper heating facilities in the old North Church was responsible for the session's being held in this old brown building, "the oldest two story house between Haverhill, Mass., and Canada."

This, the home of the Rev. Timothy Walker—the first minister of Concord when the State was still a British province and its people were subjects of King George II—would be far too small to accommodate the present 418 members of the House of Representatives and 24 Senators.

In this house, which was often a welcome place for a strolling Indian, Mesheck Weare, president of the state body of lawmakers and his council, held forth in the north front chamber. The Secretary of State, Ebenezer Thompson, occupied the so-called "sitting room" and the State Treasurer made use of the south front chamber. This was all back in 1782, when the Legislature convened in Concord for the first time.

In 1733 a "grant" had been made to assist the Rev. Mr. Walker in building this house. In 1746 a stockade was built around the historic house as the French and Indian conflict was in full swing.

Modern builders may learn much from this 200-year-old house. Its frame is chiefly pitch-pine and white oak. The outside boarding and inside woodwork are of white pine. Originally the front of the house was two stories high, 40 feet in length and 20 feet in width. There was a one story ell, about 20 feet square.

There were three chimneys in the house, two built of brick and one of stone. That of stone was laid in clay mortar and plastered inside and out with clay and chopped straw. Six large fireplaces were built in the house, that in the kitchen having a granite hearth 10 feet long. It was in 1764 that the still well-preserved front stairway, with its ornamental rail and balusters, and the paneled dadoes of the upper and lower halls were constructed by a Deacon Webster who came from Haverhill, Mass., to do this work.

Smith Girls' Appetites Increase; Noon Dinner Replaces Light Lunch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 15—Substantial dinners at noon—in addition to regular three-course dinners in the evening—have replaced the light lunches which used to be served to the girls of Smith College at the end of their morning work, according to Miss Elsie Preston Leonard, purchasing agent for the college.

The strenuous nature of morning activities accounts for the change, Miss Preston explained.

Although about $100,000 is spent in Northampton each year by the purchasing office, much of the food used comes from Boston, Springfield and New York and many rival business firms compete to obtain the college orders, she stated.

Each dormitory head makes out her own menus, and house mothers pay weekly visits to the purchasing office to check the articles and amounts desired. Orders are mailed each Tuesday and the various supply houses begin to deliver the food on the following Thursday.

Miss Preston notes a marked decline in the consumption of potatoes and an increase in the popularity of rice as a substitute for them. More bread and rolls have been consumed in recent years, she adds.

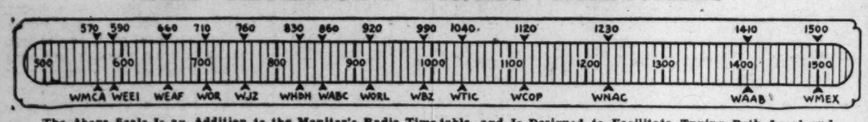
Historical Grocers

Paul Revere, Patrick Henry and John Quincy Adams work for a grocery concern at Richmond, Va.

Miss Pons Car Inspector

HARTFORD, Conn., March 15 (AP)—Miss Lily Pons, the opera singer, has been disclosed as the only woman in Connecticut holding a gold badge signifying that she is an inspector of the State Motor Vehicle Department. Commissioner Michael A. Connor said he awarded the badge because Miss Pons "is proud of her automobile registration LP13 and because she had consistently sung the praises of Connecticut up and down the land."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	"Dari Dan," sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Rhythm Makers	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 The Checkerboard: variety	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 program	"The Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Jack Onslow's baseball school
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; orchestra;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 "News of Youth" sketch	Collegians; soloist	Jackie Duggan; organist	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert
6:45 "Pretty Kelly Kelly"	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Sports reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	Mary Small, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Ma and Pa": sketch	Rep. Fred A. Hartley	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Ted Lewis's Orchestra
7:30 Jerry Cooper, songs	"Lum and Abner"	"Musical Moments": recording	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, commentator	John Herrick, baritone	Roy Campbell's Royalists	"Shadows of the Past"
8:00 Horace Heidt's Brigadiers:	Helen Hayes in "Bambi";	"Fibber McGee and Molly,"	Dick Gardner's Orchestra
8:15 soloists; orchestra	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	comedy; Weems's Orchestra	George Hamilton's Orchestra
8:30 Edward Roecker, baritone;	"Sweetest Love Songs Ever	Richard Crooks, tenor soloist;	Sidewalk Quiz
8:45 Benny Kreuger's Orchestra	Sung"; soloists; orchestra	chorus; orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:00 Radio Theater: Marlene	After-Dinner Forum: guest	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing":	"For Men Only": sketch
9:15 Dietrich and Herbert	speaker	dramatic sketch	"For Men Only": sketch
9:30 Marshall in "Desire";	"Good Time Society"; all-	Dr. Conant on "Learning Is	"Rendezvous": symphony
9:45 orchestra	Negro variety program	Necessity to the Ministry"	orchestra and chorus
10:00 Wayne King's Orchestra	Richard Himber's Orchestra;	Lullaby Lady; male quartet;	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:15 Wayne King's Orchestra	Stuart Allen, tenor	vocal trio; orchestra	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:30 "Let Freedom Ring": Dept.	National Forum: address, Sen-	Ray Block's Orchestra; solo-	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:45 of Education sketch	ator Alva Adams, Colorado	ists; male chorus	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:00 E. E. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	"Pageant of Melody"
11:15 Tom Dorsey's Orchestra	Don Ferdi's Orchestra	Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody"
11:30 Jay Freeman's Orchestra	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra
11:45 Jay Freeman's Orchestra	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Kitchen Cavalcade": Crosby Gaige, M. C.

11:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "David Harum": sketch.

11:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Mystery Chef": cooking talk.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, Gospel Singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air; music.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.

3:30 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music student recital.

3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Have You Heard?": sketch.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon," serial drama.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Family Party": Andy Jacobson's Sax Quartette; soloists; Roland Winters, M. C.

7:45 W1XAL, (6.04mc), "The Camera Workshop."

8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Dude Ranch": sketch; soloists; narrator.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Music Hall; guest soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Music in the Morgan Manner": Russ Morgan's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orch.; sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Al Jolson; Harry Savoy; Martha Raye; Victor Young's Orchestra.

8:45 W1XAL (6.04mc), "Building Literature": "The New England Poets."

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Gertrude Berg; Connie Boswell.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Al Pearce's Gang; variety program.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Vox Pop"; informal interviews.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; soloists; Johnny Green's Orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Jack Oakie's College": Judy Garland; George Jessel; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Georgie Stoll's Orch.

9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Toronto hockey game by Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:00 WOR, Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta; concert orchestra.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Gen. Malin Craig, speaker; celebration of American Legion's 18th birthday.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Musical Americana.

What's Going On in the Arts

State Symphony Orchestra

Two symphonies—Randall Thompson's Second, in E minor, and Beethoven's Fifth, in C minor—comprised last night's program of the State Symphony Orchestra (WPA) at the Copley Theater. Alexander Thiede was again the conductor. Nomenclature makes strange bedfellows. Last night's pair of similarly labeled works is a fairly good example. A rehearing of Mr. Thompson's composition—which has been performed before by this orchestra, as well as by the Boston Symphony and other august bodies—exposes its symphonic form as more and more clearly perfunctory, and the portentous consecutive brassy triads and bare fifths of the first movement as more and more obviously a banal and rhetorical cliché that a composer of the 1930's should blush to lean on so heavily. This movement, with its musically unimpressive attempt at symphonic development, is kept afloat mainly by its rhythmic vivacity and by the theatricality of its instrumentation.

The first movement safely out of the way, the composer settles down more happily to what might well be a part of the score of an exceptionally well-written revue, full of a highly sophisticated kind of sentimentality and humor, strongly permeated with the manner and accent of symphonic jazz and the "blues." There are some admirably Gershwinesque tunes that Gershwin might give much to have written; a largo of beautifully sustained and restrained sentimentality over the soft reiteration of a drumbeat, to which one could see the stage setting; a finale whose grandiose apotheosis is definitely that of a "musical" reminding the departing audience of its theme song. The orchestration, too, is of the theater, though more knowingly done than most, full of nostalgic distant fanfares in muted brass and other irresistible devices. It is all very effective, but it is not a symphony.

Beethoven's Fifth, hackneyed as it may be, still stands solidly and by no means stolidly on its intrinsic musical interest, without need of picturesque adjuncts. Its drama is the drama of sustained musical logic blended with imagination. There are, of course, symphonies galore of more sprightly character that are as genuinely entitled to the label. But Mr. Thompson's is not one of them.

The playing did better justice to Thompson than to Beethoven, highly creditable though it was in both. Mr. Thiede was apparently determined that his performance of the Fifth should not be a dull, routine affair, and it certainly was not. But it approached the opposite extreme of over-emphasis, excessive preoccupation with dynamic shading, occasionally excessive ritenuti where the score demanded only "poco rit." Yet it was alive, and for that Mr. Thiede and his men deserve much praise.

The large audience applauded warmly. S. S.

Nigel Bruce

In "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney," at the State and Orpheum Theaters

Gladys Swarthout

Another youthful American singer from the ranks of the Metropolitan Opera Association, Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. Fritz Kitzinger assisted at the pianoforte.

As the program progressed, one gained the impression that Miss Swarthout is more comfortable when assuming an operatic role. Her recital manner is poised and gracious, but her vocal talents are not at present of sufficient breadth to admit the differentiation demanded by straight Lieder, nor does she always penetrate to the heart of the song she essays. In Purcell's "When I Am Laid in Earth" the necessary undercurrent of feeling and the legato which best reveals the poignancy of the text were absent. Gluck's "Di Questra Cetra" and "Femmes Battez Vos Marys" (old French), on the other hand, were well presented, the first in full-voiced exuberance and the second with the archness it demands. The subtleties of Strauss's "Wiegenlied" and Brahms's "Die Mainacht" also escaped Miss Swarthout, but Blech's "Heimkehr vom Feste," Respighi's "Pioggia" and Nin's "El Vito" caught the imagination of the singer, who shared the charm of the songs with her audience.

A tendency to "scoop" her tones too frequently marred what otherwise might have proved a successful performance, as in Obradors's "Con Amorea," during which Miss Swarthout revealed far too many practices unworthy the concert singer. Because her voice is of several qualities and of wide range, a considerable amount of vocal literature is available to Miss Swarthout, but her success with it, in recital form, lies with herself, since in "Velvet Shoes" by Randall Thompson, to cite a conspicuous instance, the singer presented a very lovely song in a very superficial manner. The aria from "Carmen," offered as an encore, however, revealed that Miss Swarthout could "snap into" a characterization with commendable effectiveness. A large audience appeared to enjoy the concert and lingered for additional numbers. G. M. S.

"Merry Movies"

A new program of "Merry Movies" for young people was presented Saturday morning at the Uptown Theater. Although the general high standard of these matinees was maintained, it seemed unfortunate that "The Boy and His Dog"—a cartoon stressing kindness to pets—should have been accompanied by "Baby Blues," which contained abuse to animals. Next week, the "Merry Movies" will present "The Tin Can Tourist," which looks in on trailer life, "The Adventures of Popeye," "Mickey's Elephant" and other cartoons and educational shorts.

Fire in British Freighter

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13 (AP)—The radio marine bureau of the Western Union reported today the British freighter Silverlarch radioed a fire in her hold is out of control, and asked other ships to take off her passengers. The Silverlarch is northeast of the Hawaiian Islands on her way from San Pedro, Calif., to the Orient.

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McKechnie Has Material for Experiment—Crimson Swimmers 'Dunk' Yale Record

Bees' Manager Is Pleased With His Versatile Groups

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 15—If the necessity arises, this 1937 Boston Bee baseball club may give the National League a lesson in versatility. For it is apparent, at this stage of the Swarm's spring training activities here at Waterfront Park, that Manager Bill McKechnie has one of the most versatile group of major leaguers ever gathered together in a Florida camp.

Discussing the progress of this training session recently, long after his players had discarded their uniforms for the day and donned the sporty evening attire, the Boston manager stressed the several different and almost equally effective infield and outfield combinations possible among the large squad of ball players now housed at the Pheil Hotel.

"Of course it is still much too early to talk about a regular lineup," began Bill. "That decision must wait at least until more of these exhibition games have been played, and might not be forthcoming until the opening day of the season. And I want to tell you picking that starting lineup will not be easy this year. I can't remember ever having a more versatile crowd of ball players.

McKechnie Warms Up

"Take the infield for example," McKechnie continued, warming up to the subject. "We could play Elbie Fletcher at first base, Tony Cuccinello, at second, Rabbit Warstler at shortstop and Bill Urbanski at third. Then we have Eddie Mayo who can play either second or third. Urbanski was originally a shortstop and can relieve Rabbit if necessary. If the occasion arose, Warstler could move over to second base, where he would be right at home.

"Then we have young Vince Di Maggio, who looks as if he would develop into a good third baseman. If he doesn't, I can shift him back to the outfield and use either Urbanski or Mayo at the third station. Debs Garms, another outfielder, started in professional basball as an infielder and has performed acceptably at third in our Regular-Yannigan practice games.

"One of the Bees' most valuable men in Bobby Reis, perhaps the National League's outstanding utility player. Bob is on the roster as a pitcher, and he is a good one. But he can play at any base in the infield. And don't forget Al Lopez. Al is not only a great catcher, but likewise a great all-around player and on numerous occasions has laid aside mask and protector and stepped into an infield berth.

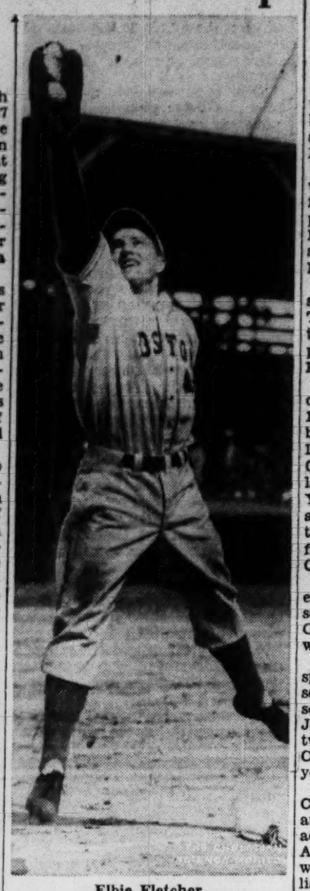
"In regard to the first base situation, I am convinced that young Fletcher is in the big leagues to stay. However, if he should be forced out of the lineup at any time, Wally Berger could abandon center field and relieve him. That is providing, of course, Buck Jordan doesn't join the club.

"Won't Be Easy to Pick"

"Yes," smiled McKechnie in conclusion, "it won't be easy picking them this year."

Unless later developments interfere, the Bees will probably open the approaching National League pennant race with Fletcher, Cuccinello, Warstler and Di Maggio around the infield. McKechnie has decided to give the California Italian a thorough test at third base, and although there is a chance he will prove unfit for that busy corner, Bill's final decision undoubtedly will not come until the flag race is under way.

As far as the outfield is concerned, Wally Berger will be in center when the opening gong rings, with fleet-footed Gene Moore again his running mate in right. For a short time this winter, McKechnie entertained the idea of shifting Moore to center, but this plan has been abandoned.



Elbie Fletcher
First-Base Candidate

No Change This Season

"Walter will need a replacement some day, and probably Moore will be my man," explained the Bees' pilot, "but no change will be made this season."

As this was written, Lopez and Ray Mueller were still McKechnie's first-line catchers, with Al, of course, in the No. 1 seat. Young Stanley Andrews of Lynn, last season a Cape Cod Leaguer, holds a slight lead over Red Fleming of Brookline for the third-string receiving berth. Red can handle pitchers and has a strong throwing arm, but has been wild with his throws, particularly in returning balls to the pitcher. Bob Quinn, Bee president and general manager, describes Andrews as a "ready-made catcher" with a bright future ahead. "Andy" can throw, has a rugged build, hands hurlers well and should develop into a hitter. He batted .480 on the Cape last summer.

Who will comprise McKechnie's pitching staff behind Danny MacFayden is undecided at this time. Also, the field berth is wide open. They represent Bill's chief problems at the moment.

By the Associated Press

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 15 — The Boston Bees warmed up today in preparation for their Grapefruit League game tomorrow with the New York Giants. Elbie Fletcher, former Buffalo first baseman, will see service at the initial sack, Manager Bill McKechnie said.

SARASOTA, Fla.—Manager Joe Cronin put his Boston Red Sox through their paces today with holdouts reduced to two when Shortstop Eric McNair announced he would sign his contract.

Infielder John Kroner and Pitcher Jack Russell are the only other holdouts.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The Yankees returned to training camp practice today to iron out the faults uncovered in their pair of slugging victories over the Boston Bees. The regular outfield will be completed today with the expected arrival of Joe Di Maggio.

Wrestling Champions

BETHLEHEM, Penna., March 15 (AP) — Here are the 1937 eastern intercollegiate wrestling champions, crowned Saturday in the windup of the 33d annual meet:

118 pounds, Richard Harding, Princeton.
*126 pounds, Rudolph Ashman, Lehigh.
135 pounds, Aldo Zazzi, Penn State.
145 pounds, John Light, Penn State.
155 pounds, Charles Powers, Princeton.
165 pounds, Joseph Krupa, Penn State.
175-pounds, Ross Shaffer, Penn State.
Heavyweight, Joseph O'Dowd, Penn State.

*Retained title.

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Playoff Needed To Decide Race For Court Title

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—For the third-straight year a playoff will be needed to decide the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Conference.

Pittsburgh's Panthers, three-times winners of the crown, gained a tie for another title Saturday by whipping West Virginia, 48-42, while Pennsylvania was making a clean sweep of its Eastern Intercollegiate League campaign.

Pitt's triumph ended the regular season with the Panthers and the Temple Owls tied with seven victories and three defeats apiece. The playoff tentatively has been set for Philadelphia, March 22.

Pennsylvania, which long ago clinched the league title, made it 12-straight victories for the season by whipping Princeton 44-30. With Dartmouth secure in second place, Columbia, which went undefeated last year to win the title, tied with Yale for third, each with seven wins and five losses. The Elis whipped their Harvard rivals, 37-30 in the final game while Columbia handed Cornell its twelfth-straight defeat.

Penn State, third in the Conference standing topped off a surprising season with a 32-23 victory over Georgetown that left the Hoyas tied with West Virginia for last place.

Walt Foertsch of Cornell added spice to the windup of the league season by smashing two "modern" scoring records for the circuit while Jack Gocke of West Virginia fell just two points short of equaling the Conference mark he established a year ago.

Foertsch, scoring 13 points against Columbia, finished with 57 field goals and 32 fouls for a total of 146 points, according to records compiled by the Associated Press. The field goal total was one higher than the mark established last season by Bill Nash of Columbia while the total points shaded by one the record set by Al Bonniwell of Dartmouth in 1935. Foertsch was still behind the all-time league scoring record of 152 points, made by Danny McNichol of Penn, when one player did all the foul shooting for his team. Final standings:

Eastern League	W.	L.	Pct.	Pts.	Op.
Pennsylvania	12	0	1.000	445	350
Dartmouth	8	4	.667	484	455
Yale	7	5	.583	450	408
Columbia	7	5	.583	460	432
Harvard	6	6	.500	434	416
Princeton	2	10	.167	374	474
Cornell	0	12	.000	401	513
Eastern Conference					
Temple	7	3	.700	368	332
Pittsburgh	7	3	.700	354	318
Penn State	6	4	.600	287	286
Carnegie	4	6	.400	300	311
Georgetown	3	7	.300	300	325
West Virginia	3	7	.300	347	384

Brown Swimmers Win N. E. Title For Fifth Year in Row

BRUNSWICK, Maine, March 15 (AP)—Brown University swimmers captured the New England intercollegiate swimming association crown on Saturday for the fifth straight year, in a two-day meet at Bowdoin College.

The Rhode Islanders ran up a point total of 33 to lead Amherst which finished second with 26. The point scores of other contestants were: Massachusetts State 25; Bowdoin 15; Williams 7; Wesleyan 4; Worcester Polytechnic 3; Massachusetts Institute of Technology 2; Springfield 2; and Boston University 1.

Frank Cutter, Massachusetts State captain, winner of the 220 and 440-yard freestyle events, was selected as the outstanding swimmer of the year in the association ranks.

Two records fell, in the two-day meet, in the 50-yard freestyle and the medley relay events. Love of Brown set a new mark of 23.7s. for the former in Friday's trials. The Amherst 300-yard medley relay team set a new record in the finals with a time of 3m., 10.5s. The old record was 3m., 10.6s.

Brown firmly grasped the championship when it placed one-two in the diving. Levy took first place with 101.7 points and Dean, second with 85.34.

White of Bowdoin and Love of Brown furnished the feature contests. White took the 50-yard freestyle final by a slim margin and then tied for first place in the 100-yard freestyle.

Hodder of Massachusetts State was a double winner, placing first in both the 220 breast stroke and the 300 individual medley.

A 400-yard freshman relay race was won by Williams in 3m. 53.4s., a new record. The old record for this event was 3.56.6. Brown was second, Springfield third, Bowdoin fourth. This event did not figure in the meet scoring.

Anderson Named Manager

ST. LOUIS, March 15 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals' office last night announced the naming of Harold (Andy) Anderson, St. Louis, former American Association outfielder, as manager of the Asheville, N. C., club of the Piedmont League. Asheville is a Cardinal farm club. Anderson's long-minor league career was climaxed by a four-year term at the Cardinals' Columbus, Ohio, farm.

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League

(Final Standing)

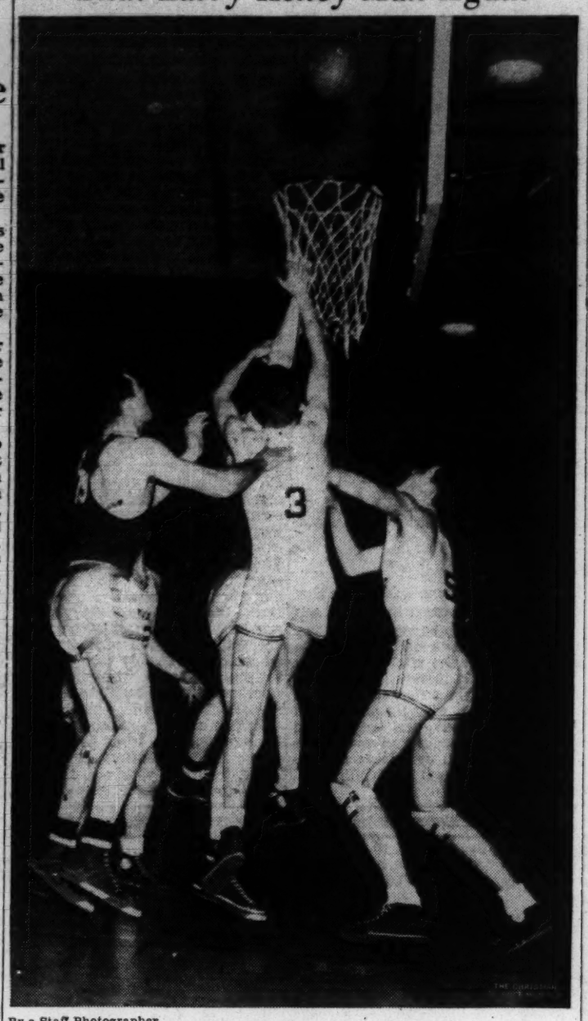
	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst.	P. C.
Harvard	6	0	313	137	1.000
Yale	5	1	317	133	.833
Princeton	4	2	221	229	.667
Pennsylvania	2	4	172	278	.333
Dartmouth	2	4	203	247	.333
Columbia	2	4	187	263	.333
Navy	0	6	162	288	.000

Results, March 13, Harvard 39, Yale 36. Columbia 42, Penn 33.

Yale Elects Frantz

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15 (AP)—The election of Carroll L. Frantz of Longmont, Colo., as captain of the Yale basketball team for the next season was announced here last night. Frantz, a junior, was a forward on this year's team, which brought a successful season to a close with a victory over Harvard Saturday night.

That Larry Kelley Man Again



By a Staff Photographer

Scrimmage Around Harvard Basket

Although Kelley Did Not Feature the Yale Basketball Victory Over Harvard Saturday Night, 37 to 30, He Did Help His Team Mates, Bob Beckwith and Dick Miles, to Stardom. In the Foreground Is Kelley Playing a Rebound, With George Lowman (3) and Ernest Gray (5), Harvard Players, Trying to Cover

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

MIAMI—Henry Picard and Johnny Revolta defeat Tony Manero and Lawson Little, 4 and 3, to win $4000 international four-ball golf title.

CORAL GABLES, Fla. — Ralph Flanagan set United States long-course free-style swim records of 3:14.3 for 300 yards and 3:35.5 for 300 meters; Kathryn Rawls posts record 2:24.2 for 200-yard women's free style.

KETCHUM, Ida.—Dick Durrance, Hanover, N. H., makes sweep of two-day skiing championships with national amateur and Slalom, national open and Sun Valley international open titles.

CLEVELAND — Holdouts Earl Averill and Johnny Allen reach 1937 salary agreements with Cleveland Indians.

CHICAGO—Michigan wins Big Ten track championship as Wisconsin's Charles Fenske defeats Don Lash in 4:12.9 mile run; meet records set by Mel Walker (6ft. 5⅜in. in high jump), and Bill Watson (50ft. 4¼in. in shotput).

SARASOTA—Shortstop Eric McNair comes to terms with Boston Red Sox for 1937 season.

DENVER—Mohawks (Amsterdam, N. Y.), West Texas Teachers, Oberlin (Kan.), Bendix (South Bend, Ind.), and Denver American Beauties win opening games in National A. A. U. basketball tourney.

BRADENTON—Dizzy Dean says if Cardinals refuse to pay him $50,000 he'll ask Commissioner Landis for voluntary retirement for 1937.

HAMILTON, Ont. — Glenn Cunningham posts slow time of 4m. 19.3s in taking feature mile race at Highlanders' track meet.

DAYTONA BEACH—Joe Petrall, Milwaukee, races to world record, 136.18 miles per hour for motorcycles in time trials.

SYRACUSE—Syracuse tops Penn State in close finish for Eastern Intercollegiate team boxing title.

NAPERVILLE, Ill. — Pittsburg (Kan.) Teachers take team crown in Mid West intercollegiates track meet as Archie San Romani wins mile in 4h. 27s.

NEW YORK — Pennsylvania finishes undefeated for Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship; Walt Foertsch, Cornell, sets modern individual scoring record of 146 points for 12 games.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Michigan captures Big Ten swimming championship; three conference records set.

SOUTH BEND — Al Tolmich Wayne sets American record of seven seconds in 65-yard low hurdles in central intercollegiate conference track meet; Notre Dame, with Gregg Rice winning mile in 4m. 16.2s. for conference record, wins team title.

BETHLEHEM, Penna.—Penn State wins eastern intercollegiate wrestling title with 35 points, taking five individual championships.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—Pittsburgh whips West Virginia 48-42 to tie Temple for Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Conference title; to play off for crown.

ANN ARBOR—Illinois wins Big Ten wrestling championship, taking three individual titles to two each for Michigan and Minnesota.

BOSTON—Francis Ouimet says "chances are" he will be out of National Amateur golf tournament for first time since 1916.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va., bowls 835 for world record for six games in Yankee duckpin sweepstakes.

LANCASTER, Penna. — Taking four individual crowns, Franklin and Marshall wins Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship with 35½ points to take Rutgers 33, Pittsburgh's 22 and Western Reserve's 16.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Brown University wrestlers captured their second consecutive New England intercollegiate title here with a total of 34 points. Yale scored 17 points, Tufts 14, Springfield College 12, Massachusetts Tech 5 and Harvard 0.

WORCESTER, Mass. — West Springfield High School won the western Massachusetts interscholastic basketball championship, defeating Worcester Classical High 28 to 20 in the final game of the tournament to select the representative from this section for the New England competition next week at Portland, Maine.

All-Star Selection

Following is the tenth of a Canadian Press series of National Hockey League all-star selections by hockey writers in N. H. L. cities. A consensus will be prepared later.

By Henry McKenna
Boston Herald

First Team	Position	Alternate T.
Thompson (Bos.)	g	Smith (Det.)
Goodfellow (Det.)	rd	Seibert (Chi.)
Siebert (Can.)	ld	L. Conacher (Mar.)
Barry (Det.)	c	Chapman (Am.)
Aurie (Det.)	r. w.	Clapper (Bos.)
Jackson (Tor.)	l. w.	Lewis (Det.)
Ross (Bos.)	coach	Patrick (Ran.)

American Soccer League

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 15 (AP)—Results and standings in the New England Division of the American Soccer League, including yesterday's games, follow:

Providence 1, Thorton Vics 1.
Fall River St. Michael's 5, Fall River Americans 3.
Boston Lucy Recs 4, Boston Celts 1.
Swedish Americans - Pawtucket (postponed).

Standing of the Teams

	W	L	D	For	Agst	Pts	P.C.
Boston Lucy Recs	1	0	0	4	1	2	1.000
F.R. St. Michael's	1	0	0	5	3	2	1.000
Providence S. C.	0	0	1	1	1	1	.500
Thorton Vics	0	0	1	1	1	1	.500
F.R. Americans	0	1	0	3	5	0	.000
Boston Celts	0	1	0	1	4	0	.000
Pawtucket F. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Moores	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Swedish Amer.	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Nevers Signs With Iowa

IOWA CITY, Iowa, March 15 (AP)—Ernie Nevers, football coach at Lafayette College, Easton, Penna., notified University of Iowa officials today he had accepted the head backfield coaching position at Iowa. Never, all-America fullback at Stanford University, played under Irl Tubbs, new Iowa head coach, at Central High School, Superior, Wis. He has coached at Lafayette one year. Nevers said he had rejected an "attractive offer" to coach the Cleveland National Professional League football team.

Princeton Elects Burke

PRINCETON, N. J., March 15 (AP)—Robert A. Burke of New York city, defense star for two years, was elected captain of the Princeton hockey team for the 1937-38 season yesterday, succeeding John Bissell of Canton, Mass. John W. Bitner of Mount Vernon, N. Y., was chosen manager, with William M. Edmonstone of Hyde Park, Mass., David H. Lanman Jr. of Brooklyn and Hugh de N. Wynne of Montclair, assistants.

Columbia Wins I.C.4-A. Indoor Athletic Meet

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—The Polar Bear colleges, Columbia and Princeton, proved that their outdoor meet of the preceding week was a distinct advantage as a preparation for indoor work, when they captured first and second places in the sixteenth annual indoor track and field championships of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America on Saturday at Madison Square Garden. The Lions took four championhips and shared another, accumulating a total of 34 and 5-14 points, while Princeton won second place, just nosing out the champion team of the last three years, Manhattan College, by a fraction of a point, 19 16-21 to 19-37, though Manhattan won two championships, and the Orange and Black did not get one. Columbia furnished surprise after surprise, especially in the field events, in which its representatives were first in the high jump, pole vault and broad jump, tied for first in the shotput, and took second place in the weight throw.

Benjamin W. Johnson '38, their Negro star, was the individual who stood out through the meet, as in addition to his two championships, in the 60-yard sprint, run for the first time in these championships, he made the best time in it, establishing an intercollegiate indoor record of 6.3s., and in the broad jump he broke his own record of 23ft. 11 11-16in., made two years ago, with a jump of 24ft. ⅛in. But it was James B. Dillingham '38, that furnished the greatest surprise, when he defeated a strong field of high jumpers to win that event, with a jump of 6ft. 2⅜in., the best he has ever done. Herbert Weast '39, who had been expected to be a strong factor in the triumph of Columbia, was unable to do himself justice, when he slipped on his second jump, after qualifying in the sprints, and had to retire from further competition in the meet. Richard V. Gausien '39, as expected, won the pole vault, but failed to equal his 14-foot ecord.

Right from the start, the Blue and White showed its mettle, when Michael Pappas '38, who had not been expected to take better than fourth, captured second place next to the Rhode Island giant, Irving Folswartshny '38, in the 35-pound weight throw, beating William Rowe, the other Rhode Island star, by almost a foot. This was staged outdoors, as was the following shotput, in which one of the sophomore finds of Columbia, Daniel Taylor, tied for the title with Dimitri N. Zaitz, the defending champion, hoisting the record for the event from 49ft. 10in. to 50ft. 9⅝in. This gave Columbia a lead of 11½ points, as still another Columbia sophomore, Francis J. Ryan, was third.

Manhattan launched its attempt to retain the title early in the evening session, when Louis P. Burns '38, and Robert P. Houlahan '38, took first and third in the mile; but it failed to score in the two-mile relay, and its only other first came at the very end, when it nosed out Princeton in the one-mile relay final.

The best that Princeton could do was to take second place with Peter B. Bradley '38, in the mile, and second place with its team in the mile relay, but enough minor points came along to lift it above the former champions.

This is the first victory of Columbia in the history of the I. C. 4-A indoor meets, and its first victory in any intercollegiate meet since the early days of the championships, way back in the 1870's, soon after the start of the series.

Another return to the early days of the meets has been arranged for the outdoor games, which used to be held in New York in the early nineties, but has alternated between Franklin Field, Philadelphia, and Soldiers' Field, Boston, since the beginning of the century, except the excursion to California in 1932. The new municipal track at Randall's Island is the site of the games this summer, and its completed track and field equipment insures a meet which is admitted probable to establish new records.

The total point winners for Columbia were Johnson 10, Dillingham 5, Ganslen 5, Taylor 4½, Pappas 4, Ryan 3, mile relay 1, two-mile relay 1, Tweddell and Ehrichs 3-7 each; total 34 5-14. For Princeton: Bradley 4, Way 4, Wise 4, mile relay 4, Medina 3, Rainear ½, Scott 3-7, otal 19-16-21. Manhattan: Burns 5, mile relay 5, Borck 4, Houlahan 3, Dougherty 2, Sullivan 3-7, total 19 3-7.

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	24	8	13	140	97	56
Springfield	20	9	16	113	122	49
Providence	21	7	19	119	120	49
New Haven	13	6	26	101	131	32
Western Division						
Syracuse	25	5	16	158	122	55
Pittsburgh	21	3	21	115	119	45
Cleveland	13	8	26	105	140	34

Results March 13

Philadelphia 4, Springfield 1.
Cleveland 6, New Haven 3.

Results March 14

Providence 3, Cleveland 2.
Pittsburgh 1, New Haven 0.
Syracuse 4, Springfield 3.

Checker Cup Donated

Mayor Mansfield of Boston has donated a cup for the first prize in the grand city-wide championship checker tourney which opened Saturday, and will run for six weeks at the Wells Memorial Institute on Washington Street and Broadway, Boston.

College Swimming Results

Columbia 42, Pennsylvania 33.
Harvard 39, Yale 36.
Nebraska 55, Grinnell 20.
Syracuse 55, Cornell 21.

College Polo Results

Cornell 11½, P. M. C. 3¾.
Culver 17½, Michigan State 3.
Princeton 16½, Kenyon 11½.

Harvard Mermen Close Winter Season With Victory Over Elis

Harvard's winter sports season is over, but pleasant memories of it linger on. Because of the Crimson's sensational 39-to-36 triumph over Yale's great swimming team, Saturday night at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building, the 37—30 defeat that the Blue five pinned on the Harvard hoopsters fades into the background.

For days to come there will be talk and talk aplenty about how Harvard snapped Yale's long victory streak of 164 consecutive triumphs which have stretched over the past 13 years. There will be talk of Harvard's brilliant Charlie Hutter, his teammates, Captain Colony, Russ Greenhood, Jim Munroe, Don Barker, Graham Cummin and Greg Jameson.

Hutter's win in the 220-yard freestyle set a new pool, meet, and Harvard record at 2m. 10 4-5s., while his 52-second 100-yard sprint was a new meet record which equaled his own pool and Harvard mark.

Jameson aided the Harvard cause greatly by splashing through to a victory and a new breaststroke record for the Harvard meet and pool. His time was 2m. 25 2-5s. Cummin, Crimson backstroke ace, made the other record-breaking performance by establishing a new mark of 1m. 39 2-5s. in his 150-yard specialty.

Greenwood, Harvard diver, definitely turned the tide toward a Crimson victory when he upset premeet predictions to win that event.

In all, the Harvard mermen captured five of seven firsts in addition to the medley relay, plus two seconds and three thirds. Cummin, Jameson, and Berizzi gave the Crimson and medley, which with Hutter's 220 victory and Don Barker's second in the 50 got Harvard off to a good start.

The basketball game was played before some 2500 fans. Although the Harvard five opened fast with Leavitt White, Red Lowman and Capt. Bill Gray combining to put the Crimson in an early lead, Larry Kelley, Johnny Gilman and Roger Morton came back fast to even the score.

At half-time the Eli had a 19 to 15 advantage. Harvard came back strong the last half but goals by Bob Beckwith and Kelley kept the Yale team out in front.

Hopes of another Harvard victory in swimming next year over Yale are in prospect as the Crimson yearlings defeated the Yale freshmen, 42-33, Saturday afternoon.

The Harvard freshman basketball team lost to the Yale five by a score of 46 to 34.

Canadian Group Keep Up Battle For Final Post

National Hockey League Standing
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	25	9	13	135	94	59
Boston	22	6	18	113	108	50
Rangers	18	9	19	111	101	45
Chicago	13	7	25	90	113	33
Canadian Division						
Canadiens	24	5	16	112	105	53
Montreal	20	8	17	112	104	48
Toronto	20	4	21	113	111	44
Americans	14	4	28	109	149	32

Results March 13

Canadiens 1, Rangers 0.
Toronto 3, Chicago 2.

Results March 14

Detroit 2, Boston 1.
Montreal 6, Americans 4.

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—The National Hockey League season entered its final week today, with all places decided in the American division, and little doubt left about how they'll finish in the international section.

Detroit, Boston and New York's Rangers have sewed up the one-two-three spots respectively in the American sector, despite the Bruins' 2-1 defeat at the hands of the championship Red Wings last night.

In the International section, although some mathematical doubt still remanis over the final standings, there seems little chance of any change down the stretch. The Montreal Canadiens are within two points of clinching first place over the Montreal Maroons, while the Maroons are within three points of sewing up second over the Toronto Maple Leafs.

The Maroons tightened their second-place grip, and, at the same time, kept alive their slim mathematical hope for first, last night by trouncing the New York Americans 6-4 with a third-period rally that netted four goals.

The final week's schedule finds all clubs except Boston, the Rangers and Detroit playing three games. The Bruins, Rangers and Red Wings have only two left on their schedule.

The Red Wings, playing without their ace scorer, the injured Larry Aurie, wasted little time hitting their stride last night. They smashed two goals in the first period, and thereafter kept the Bruins out of dangerous territory until the final minute of the second period. It was the Wings seventh win in eight starts over Boston this season.

The Maroon's victory was largely the work of Baldy Northcott, who scored twice in the third period to bring the Montrealers from behind and put them in front.

New England Sled Dog Crown Won by Don Shaw

BERLIN, N. H., March 15 (AP)—Don Shaw of Tamworth, N. H., yesterday won the 1937 New England sled dog championship, mushing his team of Siberian huskies over the 18-mile third and final run in 2h. 25m. 32s.

Shaw won all three heats, with a total elapsed time of 7:27:28 for the 62 miles.

Second in yesterday's heat as well as in elapsed time was Dick Moulton, driving the Seeley team of Wonalancet. William Shearer of Brookline, Mass., was third in yesterday's heat but was disqualified for the championship race by his failure to finish Saturday.

Third in elapsed time for all three heats was Roland Bowles of Wonalancet, time 8:08:47.

Alston Gray of Lancaster won the Class B championship. He won two of the daily heats and had an elapsed time of 3:39:20 for the 30-mile total distance.

Americans Soccer Winners

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—The New York Americans, champions of the American Soccer League, clinched the eastern title in the United States Football Association cup competition yesterday by defeating the Brooklyn Hispanos 3 to 0 in the final of the two-game competition. The Hispanos won Saturday's first game 2-0, thereby falling just short of deadlocking the Americans for the eastern title, which was decided on a total-goal basis in the two contests. The Americans will meet the winner of next week's St. Louis Shamrocks-Chicago Spartas western division battle for the Association cup championship.

Sports Roundup

WINTER HAVEN, Fla., March 15 (AP)—Word is going around the Grapefruit League that the Cincinnati Reds will figure in a big deal before the season opens, with either Ernie Lombardi or Virgil Davis moving on . . . Colonel Ruppert's remark, "I'll see you in the movies, Lou," has baseball men down here laughing . . . Judge Landis is around the camps, as lively as ever and looking like he has entirely recovered from the Bob Feller decision.

Old Larry Lajoie, once a great second sacker and hitter, lives at Worth, hard by the camp of the Phillies here . . . If Larry would report he probably could make the Phils . . . They're having trouble keeping Bob Feller from cutting loose at New Orleans . . . He is so keen to get going he wants to put the old zing on every pitch . . . Connie Mack broadcasts from Mexico City that if Bill Werber is a trouble maker, he'd like to have a whole team of 'em . . . Mrs. Joe McCarthy can tell whether the Yanks have won or lost by the way he rings the door bell when he comes home . . . Bill Brandt, National League publicity director, is headed south for his swing of the camps.

If Gehrig gets his $40,000 the Yankees will have the most expensive infield in baseball history . . . With Lou getting $40,000, Lazzeri $16,000, Crosetti $13,000 and Red Ruffing $11,000, the club will be putting out $80,000 for the inner works alone . . . Jeff Mosier of the St. Pete Independent, hears the Bees are about to peddle Wally Berger, but Jeff can't find out who's going to get him . . . Joe McCarthy still thinks he has the right Di Maggio, but he tips you not to sell young Vince short . . . Joe got a peek at Joe's brother Saturday and yesterday and believes he is going to make a first-class third sacker.

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Robt. MONTGOMERY in
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Business and Industry

Activity in Steel Mills Now Close to Record Peak of 1929

Commerce and Finance

Federal Control Of Money Is Seen Facing Big Test

NEW YORK (AP)—A fall in bond prices has left many in Wall Street asking: can Washington control a boom without cracking the bond market?

As bonds skidded last week with the most resounding thump in two years, observers waited to note what reaction the echoes would stir in the capital.

Some economists see the Government's newly strengthened money controls headed for the first important test of the recovery period.

Conflicting Purposes

Dividing opinion in money circles is the question whether federal authorities can apply the brakes against credit expansion and rising prices while maintaining low money cost as a means of promoting industrial recovery.

The most effective check on an unhealthy boom, argue some, is a rise in interest rates. But others hold that is impractical from the federal standpoint at this stage because it might call for further downward readjustment of bond prices and upturn in the long-time rate of borrowing, an important determinant of industrial spending plans.

Seeking to put two and two together to find an answer to the money puzzle, bond men noted the slide in the investment market follows two decisive moves by the federal reserve board to cut the surplus of bank funds as precautionary boom control steps.

Some hailed them as signals that one of the greatest bull markets in bonds in Wall Street annals, starting in the summer of 1932, had passed its zenith.

See No Major Reversal

Others, however, insist the outlook favors continuation of a low rate for long-term borrowings and, by the same token, comparatively high bond prices. From that view, the recent recession is merely a flurry rather than a major reversal of the long rise.

Meanwhile, the decline has been accompanied by symptoms common to bygone boom days.

What interests the financial district now is the possibility of further control moves if advancing living costs gather momentum.

Some of the most powerful federal levers remain unused, such as sale of government securities in the open market by the Reserve banks.

The increase in reserve requirements, which cuts potential lending power of banks, does not become fully effective until May 1. But Wall Street has been in the habit of trying to anticipate control moves well ahead of the event.

$300,000,000 Rise In Federal Revenue Expected by July 1

WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury officials forecast that the stiffer levies on corporation and upper-bracket individual incomes would pour more than $300,000,000 of additional revenue into Government coffers by July 1.

They said at least half of the revenue increase would flow in by the deadline for filing income tax returns.

The 1935 and 1936 Revenue Acts lifted maximum surtax rates on individuals from 59 to 75 per cent, imposed new undistributed profits levies on corporations and effected other revisions to tighten up the tax structure.

March income tax collections are expected to aggregate about $840,000,000. If the tax changes have the anticipated effect, they will account for about 18 per cent of the total.

The number of taxpayers filing returns since Jan. 1, officials reported, has been considerably larger than usual. They said this was due primarily to an increased number of taxpayers this year, rather than any broad tendency to pay taxes earlier.

Trade Up Sharply In Chicago Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Business in the Chicago area increased sharply during the past week under the impetus of heavy Easter buying and a real spurt in factory production, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Retail purchases for the Easter parade are said to be running between 15 and 20 per cent ahead of the same week a year ago. Wholesalers are being pushed hard with last-minute requisitions. Mail order companies also report heavy sales.

The sharp rise in the price of steel has stimulated general factory activity. Production schedules are being raised in many of the city's leading factories with commensurate working force increments. Wage increases are also helping the general picture.

While the spread of the sit-down strike is proving disquieting in certain quarters, business as a whole shows little sign of halting its plans of expansion.

Rental increases ranging as high as 15 per cent are aiding materially in closing leases much earlier than has been the habit in recent years.

Standard Oil of Kentucky Nearly Doubles Net in '36

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Net earnings during 1936 of the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, before deducting federal income taxes, amounted to $4,435,450 as compared to $2,467,808 in 1935, W. E. Smith, president, revealed in the annual report to stockholders.

Sales for the year amounted to $84,841,544, an increase of 11.8 per cent over 1935. Dividends paid during the year totaled $3,516,475 and the surplus on Dec. 31 amounted to $7,907,038.

Record Production Of Candy in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

During 1936 the production of candy by confectionery manufacturers shattered all records, far surpassing even the boom year of 1929, according to the Corn Industries Research Foundation.

Total volume of candy production for 1936, according to the report, amounted to 1,829,700,000 pounds, exceeding by approximately 150,000,000 pounds the 1929 figure of 1,679,700,000 pounds.

During 1932, the worst of the depression years in candy production, manufacturers' sales fell off to 1,355,100,000 pounds.

Railroad Revenue In February Rises Materially Over '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During February, Class I railroads had an estimated operating revenue of $259,228,638 compared with $244,509,004 in the like month of 1936 and $341,232,821 in the like month in 1930, according to preliminary reports from 91 Class I railroads, representing 81.4 per cent of total operating revenues, just received and made public by the Association of American Railroads.

Operating revenues of those roads in February, 1937, were six per cent above those for February, 1936, but 24 per cent below February, 1930.

Freight revenues of the 91 Class I railroads amounted to $212,834,839 in February, 1937, compared with $199,663,891 in February, 1936, and $263,602,980 in February, 1930. Freight revenues in February, 1937, were 6.6 per cent above the same month of 1936, but 19.3 per cent below the same month in 1930.

Passenger revenues from these roads totaled $26,252,397 in February, 1937, compared with $25,776,813 in February, 1936, and $49,138,736 in February, 1930. For the month of February, 1937, they were 1.8 per cent above the same month of 1936, but 46.6 per cent below the same month in 1930.

Bilateral Trade Pact Benefit To U. S.-Switzerland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Due to a reciprocal trade agreement signed by the United States and Switzerland, Feb. 15, 1936, trade between these two countries has shown a substantial gain during the year just ended.

The trade agreement and the Swiss Industries Fair (to be held this year at Basle from April 3 to 13) were important factors in increasing American exports to $18,000,000 in 1936. At the same time the United States imports from Switzerland increased $17,500,000.

Switzerland has never defaulted any debt payment to the United States. Despite Switzerland's small population (approximately 4,000,000) she is, among all European countries, America's third best customer of automobiles, the third best of radio receiving sets and the fifth best of typewriters.

Urges Banks Return To Simple Principles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Lindsay Bradford, president of the City Bank Farmers Trust Company, urged a return to simple principles and avoidance of "unnatural banking profits," in an address at the annual spring savings conference of the Savings Division of the American Bankers Association here.

Mr. Bradford discussed in technical detail the problems encountered by banks in seeking investment vehicles for their funds and especially the difficulties of the last few years, and said:

"The actual facts are that the problem is a simple one if we follow the logical rules of not attempting to speculate in either credit risks or future interest rates. It is when we depart from the simple principles and by a policy of expediency endeavor to make what I choose to term 'unnatural banking profits' that we sometimes find ourselves in difficulties. Those banks will best overcome the inevitable hazards of our complicated economic existence who have established principles of operation and faithfully adhere to them."

He mentioned the English banker, who, cross-examined as to his responsibilities, said the first among them was his depositors, his second was what was due to his community and lastly came his shareholders.

"Whenever there is a temptation to do the wrong thing it is usually due to disregard of this primary function of a bank in operating as a public service institution," he declared.

Floods Cost Maine Central More Than $500,000 in '36

NEW YORK (AP)—The spring floods of 1936 cost the Maine Central Railroad more than half a million dollars, E. S. French, president, said in the annual report of shareholders.

This loss was the largest single factor affecting last year's results, the report said, adding expenditures or $437,581 were directly traceable to flood damage: and in addition there was loss of revenue during the flood period.

The year's result, previously reported, was a deficit of $82,615 compared with net income of $134,541.

Revenues from passenger traffic rose for the third successive year. The 1936 total, $1,020,845, was a gain of 3.88 per cent over 1935.

The report said the emergency freight rate surcharges, which expired Dec. 31, yielded the road about $250,000 in 1936.

U. S. Steel Corp. Gross Income Up 43 P. C. in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United States Steel Corporation and all its subsidiaries did a total business in 1936, inclusive of intercompany sales, of $1,089,229,007, which compares with $758,893,126 during the previous year, a gain of 43.5 per cent, according to a report by Myron C. Taylor, chairman.

There was an increase of $239,203,716 to $744,359,022 in gross sales of manufactured, mined and quarried products. Gross revenue from miscellaneous operations were $6,835,265 higher at $21,737,987. Sales between subsidiaries for conversion uses and resale were $225,587,718, a rise of $51,519,215, and gross revenues from rail and water transportation were $97,544,280, up $32,777,685 for the year.

Total income after net loss on sale of capital assets and minority interest was $66,701,787, compared with $10,031,488 for 1935.

Adds to Surplus

There was a net income of $50,583,356 for dividends, compared with $1,146,708 in 1935, after deducting interest charges and making provision for all federal taxes, which were $11,200,000, compared with $3,925,000 for 1935. After one year's dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock, net was equivalent to $2.91 a share on 8,703,252 shares of common, compared with 32 cents a share on 3,602,811 preferred shares, earned in 1935.

The company transferred to surplus $144,002 after paying 14 per cent in dividends on the preferred stock, reducing the arrears to 9¼ per cent as of Dec. 31. After preferred dividends, deficit in 1935 was $6,058,914.

Taxes in 1936 totaled $52,895,412, against $38,575,010 in 1935 or an increase of $14,320,402.

At the end of 1936 current assets were $485,166,359, comprising, in part, inventories of $286,003,965, cash of $84,727,263 and United States Government and other marketable securities of $39,904,567 with a year-end market value of $41,842,672. A year before, current assets were $453,183,539.

Current liabilities were $103,557,710, compared with $69,531,148 at the end of 1935. Undivided earned surplus was $252,660,717, against $252,516,714.

Property Assets Higher

The property-investment account stood at $1,350,037,282 at the end of 1936, after deducting $1,142,337,830 reserves, comparing with $1,338,522,859, after $1,124,107,708 reserves, a year before.

During 1936 capital expenditures totaled $76,480,863, including $54,951,681 for additional manufacturing properties, $13,804,228 for railroads, and $4,037,437 for by-product coke plants, while an amount of $3,767,638 was realized from sales and dismantlement of property. After net stripping and development expenses at mines, net expenditures for property were $69,421,594 in 1936.

Unexpended balances on appropriations for additions, extensions and improvements were $96,000,000, and early in January an additional $60,000,000 was authorized for additions planned in the Pittsburgh area, a large part of which will be spent in late 1937 or early 1938.

During 1936 production of rolled and finished steel products for sale reached a total of 11,029,616 tons, a gain of 47.6 per cent over 1935, and the best year since 1930, but about 19 per cent below the annual average volume in the five-year period 1926 to 1930 inclusive.

Operations Higher

Operations were at 59.3 per cent of capacity for 1936 as a whole, against 38.8 per cent in 1935, while productive capacity at the year-end was 20,665,000 tons of pig iron, spiegel and ferro-manganese; 25,772,400 tons of steel ingots and castings, and 17,929,400 tons of rolled and finished steel products for sale.

Shipments in 1936 accounted for 10,784,273 tons of rolled and finished steel products, against 7,347,549 tons in 1935, a gain of 46.8 per cent, and shipments of all materials, except cement, were 15,022,006 tons, against 10,672,155 tons, a gain of 40.8 per cent. Cement shipments were 44.5 per cent higher at 11,718,427 barrels.

During 1936 there was an average of 222,372 employed, with total pay roll $338,866,121, against 194,820 average employees and $251,576,808 annual pay roll in 1935. Average earnings per hour per employee were 73.7 cents in 1936, against 73.1 cents in 1935.

Canadian Exports, Imports Up Sharply

OTTAWA, Ont., (CP) — An increase of almost $200,000,000 was shown in Canada's exports during the 11 months ended Feb. 28 over the corresponding period the previous fiscal year, the National Revenue Department disclosed. At the same time imports were up more than $90,000,000.

Canada's exports in the 11-month period were worth $972,855,377 compared with $775,584,943 and imports totaled $600,939,734 against $510,037,970.

Exports of Canadian produce during February were worth $74,791,596 compared with $62,073,641 in February, 1936.

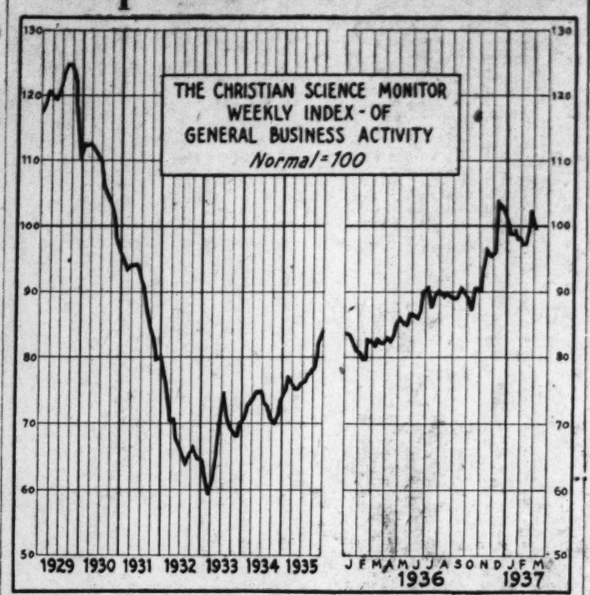
Autocar Sales Increase 47 Per Cent During 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDMORE, Penna.—The Autocar Company reported sales for 1936 of $11,687,930 as compared with $7,965,822 for the previous year, an increase of 47 per cent, according to the report of R. P. Page Jr., president, to the annual stockholders meeting here. Profit from operations before taxes and depreciation was $639,587 compared with $127,779 for 1935. Net profit was $163,695. The previous year showed a loss of $164,812.

Orders for January, Mr. Page said, were the largest for any single month in the company's history, with February exceeding that.

Monitor Business Index Shows Drop in First Week of March



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity dropped from 102.1 on Feb. 27 to 99.7 (prel.) on March 6. A year ago on March 7 the index register 81.7.

While increases were reported in two series, bank debits and miscellaneous freight car loadings, adjustments for seasonal variation and trend, and for the holiday influence in the preceding week, lowered the indexes of all three series included in the index.

Miscellaneous car loadings increased from 288,326 cars in the week ended Feb. 27 to 304,837 in the week ended March 6. This was 56,125 cars in excess of the total for the preceding year.

The weekly total of bank debits in selected centers outside New York city was the highest since the first week in the year. Part of the increase was seasonal and part due to the usual first-of-the-month rise in check transactions. The total gain, however, fell short of expectations and the adjusted index fell.

Production of electricity declined more than seasonally in the first week of the month. Total output for the week amounted to 2,199,976,000 kilowatt hours compared with 2,207,285,000 in the preceding holiday week.

Further labor disputes over the country and the renewal of strikes in the motor industry once more clouded the business picture. Last month as a result of strikes, 2,500,000 man-days were lost, the Labor Department reports, the highest for any month since the 1935 coal strike.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	March 6, 1937 *	Feb. 27, 1937	March 7, 1936
Combined index	99.7	102.1	81.7
Bk dbts outside NYC	94.3	95.8	76.8
Elec power prod	99.8	100.9	90.9
Misc car loadings	104.8	109.2	85.8

* Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Stock prices dropped last week about as precipitately as they rose the previous week. Volume, however, decreased on the downside. Exceptions to the decline were the so-called commodity stocks, particularly non-ferrous metal shares. There was no outstanding explanation. One reason given was selling to meet income taxes due today, when possibly the largest payments in history will be made.

For March, 1936, total income tax payments were $435,000,000, but the Treasury has predicted $840,000,000 for this March and the estimate has since been raised to $900,000,000. Final figure will probably not actually exceed $750,000,000 but even this might explain some selling, particularly since under the Revenue Act of 1936 the normal tax falls on dividends as it did not use to do. Brokers' loans have increased rather inexplicably in recent weeks, as shown by the following figures:

Reporting Member Banks' Loans to Brokers

March 10, 1937	$1,071,000,000
March 3	984,000,000
February 24	978,000,000
February 17	936,000,000
March 11, 1936	1,027,000,000

The bond market and the commodity markets combined to steal much of the spotlight from the stock market. In accord with the traditional inflationary pattern, bonds went down while commodities went up.

Bond Price Drop the Feature

The high spot of the week, in fact, was the landslide of government bond prices on Friday in the largest day's turnover on the New York Stock Exchange since December, 1920. Governments had been soft all week. The break in British bonds last month, the impending final increase in member bank reserve requirements, and the rise in commercial loans all reinforced the fundamental pattern that when commodity prices rise, interest rates rise and high-grade bond prices drop.

Formal minds continue to urge, with characteristic hesitation, that the government is intent on keeping money rates easy, and has many formal instruments for doing so, but informal minds sell first and then point out that the Government's purposes in the matter are conflicting, and that credit management powers are generally over-rated. Higher commodity prices mean more commercial loans and more reserve requirements, and official efforts to "curb inflation" ran counter to official efforts to keep money easy.

The selling was reported to have come principally from commercial banks, presumably in preparation for the May 1 final increase in reserve requirements. Insurance companies and individuals were not reported conspicuously in the market. Support was said to have come chiefly from Treasury buying for trust funds.

The 2½'s to be received today in exchange for the April 15 3's dropped to a premimum of only 12-32nds having to bear the brunt of the selling. New lows for 1936-1937 were made for the 2½'s, the Woodins, and the March and June 3-3⅜'s. No minus-yields now remain except 1937 maturities.

Conflicting Ends Sought

Obviously Messrs. Morgenthau and Eccles are in a jam if they continue easy money policies; commodities can keep on rising, and if they take steps to control commodity prices, then bond prices will keep on falling. The legerdemain of trying to do both these things at the same time is the prime cause of the complexity of modern central banking policy and the chief reason why laymen throw up their hands and traders proceed by hunch instead of analysis.

With the dissolution of the syndicate in New York City 3 per cent stock the last of the large offerings of recent months was released to a free market. The offering, originally made at 102½, was subsequently dropped to par to meet the decline in bond prices, and most of it sold at these prices. When support was abandoned last week, however, the bonds dropped to about 97½. The whole new issues market is now fairly well cleared up, but last week's dip in bonds has again postponed a revival of new offerings. Institutional buyers, meantime, are sitting pretty.

Convertible Bonds Rise

Convertible bonds continue to turn in by far the best showing in the bond list. Republic Steel 4½s reached membership in the exclusive "200 club" into which numbers of convertible bonds have penetrated in the last year. The strength in New York Central stock has pushed the convertible 6s up so high that it is expected a substantial proportion will be converted before the new conversion price becomes effective. If conversions on March 30 will be used to retire some other central issue.

Commercial loans showed a $42,000,000 increase for the week, reaching a total of $4,191,000,000, up $836,000,000 from the same date last year. Since the turn of the year commercial loans have shown only seasonal increase, so that the margin over last year is now no larger than it was in December. However, a rapid increase is expected from now on, due to the rise in commodity prices. The Street is full of stories of corporations, long strangers in the commercial paper market, which are beginning to borrow from their banks for the traditional purpose of carrying the now sharply higher cost of inventory. Thus it is expected that by the end of the year a substantial change in bank portfolios will have taken place, with government bond holdings shrunk and commercial loans increased.

Commodity Prices Soar

Commodities continued to soar, many above 1929 levels. Cotton is now up 1¾ cents since the middle of January, breaking out of a three-year price range on the upside to the highest levels since June, 1930, and causing 800,000 bales of government loan cotton to go into the market on the CCC release offer which runs from February 1 to April 1, against trade predictions of a total of 250,000-bale release.

Wheat reached the $1.50 level again with talk of $2 wheat by the year-end. Rubber is back to its December high; cocoa has recovered 2 cents of its 4-cent loss since the year-end peak; tin surged up again last week, though the price dipped somewhat when the international tin committee raised the quota to 110 per cent.

Copper, zinc and lead moved up, the first two as a result of higher European prices. The scrap steel "barometer," traditional forecaster of stock prices and business activity, reached new peaks, with export scrap piling up at Atlantic Seaboard rail terminals. Hides came to life on the up-side; silk, the "forgotten commodity," again reached the $2 level in a surge of buying.

Steel Operations Rise 1 Point To 87 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel mill operations increased one point during the past week to 87 per cent capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

Consumer demand mounted steadily and was not affected by higher prices. Delivery is now the only factor regarded as important by buyers.

Activity, says the report, in Pittsburgh rose one point to 89, Youngstown one point to 85, Cincinnati four points to 68, Chicago 1½ points to 82½ and Eastern Pennsylvania half a point to 57½. Cleveland went down 1½ points to 78 and Detroit lost five points to 95. No changes were made at Buffalo at 90 per cent, Birmingham at 77, New England at 97, Wheeling at 96 and St. Louis at 82.

Steel mill activity is now hovering close to the record peak established during 1929.

Little Unsold Tonnage

"Little unsold tonnage is available for delivery before the first of May, and some deliveries are now offered as far away as September," says the survey, "though most capacity now available would bring June and July shipment.

"Prices are rising steadily. Following the general advance in finished steel and pig iron, warehouses are marking up their quotations, cast iron pipe is higher and scrap is going beyond all expectations. Various adjustments are being made to bring specialties into line with the more standard products.

"Because desire to avail themselves of price protections ending with the close of January drove railroads to place all the cars possible that month, February car purchases were much reduced, totaling 4972, compared with 17,806 in January. For two months car purchases totaled 22,778, the largest number for these months since 1929, when 29,140 were bought. The peak was in 1924, when 49,500 cars were bought in January and February.

Imports Decline

"Steel and iron imports into the United States in January were 40,642 tons, a slight decline from 42,775 tons in January, 1936, and a gain over 38,514 tons in December, 1936. Steel scrap imports declined from 14,070 tons in December to 2421 tons in January, possibly a reflection of heavier shipments from Canada to Great Britain."

Steel's iron and steel price composite has advanced 52 cents to $39.99, buoyed by the increase on pig iron, cast iron pipe and scrap, all based on the pig iron change. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $60.70. Scrap composite has advanced 79 cents to $20.91, largely on higher prices for steel-making grades.

Babst Challenged On Sugar Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Statements made by Earl D. Babst, chairman of the American Sugar Refining Company, in his annual report recently issued to stockholders, have been challenged by P. A. Staples, president of the Hershey Corporation.

The import-quota system under the United States sugar plan hands over to tropical refiners a share of the home market equivalent to the annual requirements of more than 13,000,000 Americans, Mr. Babst stated.

Mr. Staples, declaring that for the last several years "we have been treated to the spectacle of the domestic refiners masquerading as farmers and trying to hitch-hike on the farm relief wagon," said the best defense of the American consumers in maintaining an adequate and dependable supply of sugar is a broad base of production and distribution rather than a pyramiding of dependence on the "sugar trust."

He described the domestic refiners' point of view as a selfish group interest which, if unchecked, would undermine the Hull trade policies and impair President Roosevelt's program for closer confidence and good-will among the Pan-American nations.

"The domestic sugar refiners," Mr. Staples added, "have the temerity to state that their seaboard refineries have always safeguarded the national supply of sugar, when the truth is that they produce no sugar and are completely dependent on the actual producers in Cuba and elsewhere."

Cotton, Laggard in Commodities, Joins Trek to Higher Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—At last the laggard among commodities has started to move. Since the summer of 1934, when the price just failed to reach 14 cents, cotton has "traded in a range," roughly between 10¾ and 13¾ cents, making a rough "triangle" with a rising bottom, but never once getting through 14 cents. Since mid-February it has broken through the top, with the price of the current month delivery on the New York Cotton Exchange now around 14¼ cents. The rise has been 1⅜ cents since late January, when the March delivery definitely passed above the 12½ cent level through which it was unable to penetrate in the previous two months, but which it had several times reached—another briefer triangle.

This move lifts cotton from a four-year trading range, puts it a full half-cent above the 1934 peak, and brings it back to the levels of June, 1930, when the depression had barely begun and the Farm Credit Corporation was still in the first year of its ill-fated attempt to peg the price of leading farm commodities.

Reasons given in the trade for this debated extension into cotton of the bull market in world commodities are numerous. One, of course, is the simplest—that cotton was bound eventually to move with the general list of commodities. And, in general, commodities have recovered far more than to 1930 levels. Many are at the highest levels since the war.

An ironic explanation given in some parts of the cotton trade is that government loan operations have been responsible for holding cotton out of the world bull market in the last year or two. Through the so-called Producers' Pool and the 10- and 12-cent loan pools, and government accumulated a peak of 6,100,000 bales of cotton by the middle of 1935.

The loans, etc., by which Federal cotton was backed up from distribution channels were credited with responsibility for the rise of cotton from 5 cents to 10 cents in 1932-1933. But since then the very existence of this loan cotton, and the virtual certainty that it would be pushed out on the market whenever the price raised its head conspicuously, has put a top on the price of American cotton for three years. An artificial stability has been achieved in cotton, so the analysis runs.

Federal Cotton Moves

Indirectly supporting this argument is the recent heavy volume of sales of Commodity Credit Corporation cotton under the terms announced in January. Last year, in two large selling moves, the government sold out at a minor loss about 3,000,000 bales of cotton into the trade. It was then agreed that no government cotton would be released into marketing channels until the new crop had been marketed, that is, until the end of last December. Early in January, with about 3,000,000 bales still on its hands, the Government announced that it would permit holders of former title to the loan cotton to sell that cotton out whenever it would yield sufficient for the Government to get 12¾ cents per pound.

Cotton at that time was not worth 12¾ cents, and the trade was generally skeptical that any large amount of government loan cotton would be sold. Estimates were that 250,000 bales at most might move out during the period of the offer, from February 1 to April 1.

By late January, however, the rise in cotton prices began to pull cotton out of loan heavily. It is now estimated that approximately 865,000 bales have been sold, and at the rate of present sales the total might reach as high as 1,500,000 bales by April 1.

It is possible that the appreciation of recent weeks, which has seen higher prices in all but one of 14 consecutive sessions, is an anticipation of virtually complete liquidation of the Government's holdings. What remains after April 1 may be turned into Secretary Wallace's recent fancy, the ever-normal granary.

Another very plausible reason for the recent rise is the current unprecedented activity in textiles. February consumption of cotton in American mills is estimated at 650,000 bales, which not only tops last February's 590,000 bales but exceeds the previous all-time February record of 594,000 bales in 1929.

Exports Picking Up

Domestic consumption has been consistently high for many months. Through January it was 25 per cent above the previous year, which itself was no slouch. According to the traditional two-year cycle of the textile industry, the slouch should have come last summer, but it didn't, and the breakers have been tearing cotton bales open at record and near-record rates ever since.

Exports of cotton have not held up so well. To date this year they are about 500,000 bales, or a good 20 per cent off from last year, reflecting not so much a decrease in cotton consumption as the relentless slow eclipse of American cotton in world markets by foreign growths.

In the last two months, however, exports have picked up. The margin below last year is narrowing. Prices at Liverpool have risen so far above American prices that it is almost worth while to take delivery on a cotton futures contract here in New York and ship it to Liverpool. Cotton has joined the imposing list of commodities whose prices abroad are higher than in New York and are lifting New York prices.

The Domestic Allotment Idea

Indications are that the vogue in farm relief schemes may be shifting away from reduction subsidies back to the domestic allotment scheme which had its day of favor a few years ago in intellectual-political circles but succumbed to the superior appeal of the less-for-more economic philosophy. Senator Ellison D. Smith, dean of the cotton senators, has recently advocated it. It is an artful combination of production subsidies and export dumping, and seems better fitted than crop reduction to cope with the present prospect of the South's losing its foreign market to Brazilian, Indian, Egyptian, Russian and Chinese cotton, particularly in view of the possibility that war-fear shortages of essential commodities may in the next year or so lead Europe to welcome cotton from any source, dumped or otherwise.

In his bulletin of March 12 on cotton, Mr. C. T. Revere of Munds, Winslow & Potter says:

"In the combination of factors credited with bringing about the advance of the past two weeks . . . it is difficult to single out any one dominating influence . . . tendency to underestimate the demand . . . for the Government controlled holdings, inflation psychology permeating world markets . . . speculative contagion . . . reports of reduction in the crops of other countries. . . . We believe that the influence of speculation has been greatly overrated . . . speculative accounts greatly reduced on the average . . . a heavy proportion of the buying has been for foreign account . . . renewal of goods buying . . . turnover in the Worth Street district has been of colossal proportions. . . . Fundamentally and technically, we believe cotton is in a position to maintain stability and work toward higher levels. . . ."

This sounds convincing, especially the last two words.

Maine Central Road Is Reported Sold

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—The Portland Evening Express says a group of New England business interests, including some from Maine, have purchased virtual control of the Maine Central Railroad.

The purchase of 30,817 shares of common stock from the old Lee, Higginson Company of Boston, the paper says, was effected in New York. It was not bought, the paper said, by any other railroad interests nor for the purpose of merging the Maine Central with the Boston & Maine.

Officials of the Maine Central here declined to discuss the reported sale, although one director, who declined to be quoted, admitted a sale had been consummated.

Lee-Higginson purchased the stock from Maine banking interests in 1928 for approximately $2,465,360, about $80 a share. The repurchase was made at a much lower price, the paper says, but higher than the current market price of $18 a share.

N. E. Mutual Life Insurance

Reflecting the publicity on the Social Security Act, the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston reports that retirement income forms of insurance sold by the company during 1936 increased 43 per cent over 1935 and 104 per cent over 1934.

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING
COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	2,100,000
Previous day	1,129,670
1937 vol. to date	140,429,386
1936 vol to date	138,814,827

Resistance Shown In Stock Market To Lower Prices

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Stock market leaders found support today after a morning slide in which many slipped fractions to 2 or more points.

While small losses were in the majority near the final hour, a number of specialties edged forward. Dealings were slow. Transfers were around 2,100,000 shares.

Conspicuous on the offside the greater part of the session were United States Steel, Bethlehem, Republic and Vanadium. Inland Steel dropped about 7 at the worst.

Backward also were General Motors, Chrysler, American Telephone, Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Electric Power & Light, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Standard Oils of N. J. and California, Texas Corp., Allied Chemical, Briggs Mfg., General Electric, Westinghouse, American Rolling Mill, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Southern Pacific Baltimore & Ohio, American Hide & Leather preferred, Paramount, H. L. Green Co., and International Harvester.

Simmons Company moved up 2 and improvement was registered for McKesson & Robbins, Canada Dry, U. S. Leather, Coty and Armour. Resistant was Crucible Steel, following announcement of a wage increase by this concern.

Utilities continued to reflect fears of further governmental restrictions. First quarter earnings estimates of the principal power and light companies, though, were being revised upward, with gross income expected to run between 7 and 10 per cent ahead of the same 1936 period.

Bond prices held to narrow ranges today as minor losses predominated.

American Telephone 3½s opened higher but reversed its position on light volume. Other loans to move similarly were numerous.

Great Northern 4s reacted more than 2 points, duplicating their trend of last week, while major fractions were pared from International Hydro-Electric 6s, McKesson & Robbins 5½s and Western Union 5s. Frisco 4½s also gave up nearly a point.

Remington Rand 4¼s broke about 1½ points following activity of the Department of Labor in connection with the company's labor relations, one outgrowth of which was the reconsideration of a federal contract awarded the company.

A number of gains were recorded, but they were smaller and fewer in number than the setbacks. Anaconda Copper 4½s and St. Paul 5s of 1975 moved up ½ point or so and smaller gains were scored by Pacific Gas 3¾s and Texas Corp 3½s.

U. S. Governments moved unevenly, with losses prevailing. Declines ranged to 3/32 of a point and a few issues moved ahead 1/32 or 2/32.

The foreign list was uncommonly quiet and lacking in important trends. The great majority of bonds to come out in this division were even on the day. Of the few changes registered, most were off ⅛ to ¼ of a point.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock prices closed weak today. Transatlantic issues finished fractionally lower, while other sections, including steels, tobaccos, oils and German bonds showed little resistance.

Paris: Securities declined in a mixed market. Royal Dutch was down 30 francs, Canadian Pacific 5 francs.

Liverpool: Cotton futures advanced on Bombay and outside speculative buying which absorbed fair profit-taking. The market closed 8 to 11 points higher.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.88⅛	$4.88⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.88⅛	4.88⅛	2.2397
France—franc	.0459	.0459	‡
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1685	* .1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2278	.2279	‡
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4022	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5465	.5467	‡
Sweden—krona	.2530	.2530	.4537
Norway—krone	.2455	.2455	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2182	.2182	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Czech'via—crown	.0349	.0349	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0216	.0216	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445½	.0445½	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3266	.3256	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615	.3025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.3060
Peru—sol	.2650	.2650	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8580‡	.8578‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2853	.2853	.8440
India—rupee	.3693	.3692	.6180
Java—florin	.5495	.5490	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3043	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987½	.2985	*
Straits—dol	.5744	.5750	.9813
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0006	1.0006	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market; ‖Parity changed, new value not yet determined.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated	Per-Rate	Pay-riod able	Hldrs of Record
Chicago Pneumatic T'l Co. pf.	87½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Brief Bros. Cooperage. A	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Irregular			
Utah-Idaho Sugar	5c	Mar. 31	....
Initial			
Diamond T Mot Car	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Interim			
Hackensack Water	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Regular			
Den. Rkyds. Corp.	25c	May 1	Apr. 15
Do $6 cv pf	$1.50	May 1	Apr. 15
Brief Bros Cooperage. A	50c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Hempstead (LI) Bk.	$3	Apr. 1	Apr. 1
Harlin-R well Cp.	50c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
S. M. A. Corp	20c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Southern Cal. Gas 6% pf	37½c Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do 6% pf. A	37½ Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 8
Strawbridge & Clothier 7% pf	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Utah-Idaho Sug pf	15c Q	Mar. 31	
Tishek Tool	10c Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
West'house Air Brake Co	25c	Apr. 30	Mar. 31

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	33⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	*1	53	53	53	+ ¼
80¼	63⅜	Acme Steel (4)	1	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	Mar12
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	13	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
28⅝	24⅛	Adams-Millis (2)	4	26	26	26	+1
36	31¾	Addressograph (1)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
4½	3	Advance Rume	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
80¼	72⅞	Air Reduc (1a)	6	76	75	75	— ½
5¼	4	Air-Way El Ap	4	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
15⅝	14⅛	Alaska Jun (.60a)	11	15	14⅞	15	
8¾	3⅛	Alleghany	18	5	4¾	4¾	
56½	43	Alleg pf xw	1	57	57	57	Mar 6
50⅝	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	53½	55	55½	+ ½
57	43⅝	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	55	55	55	Mar13
53½	41⅜	Alleg pr pf	3	50	49½	49⅝	Mar10
44⅝	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	76	45⅝	43¾	45½	+ ⅞
256½	225	Al Chem & D (6)	3	245½	243½	245½	−3½
33½	26¾	Allied Mills (¼g)	5	28	27¼	27¾	— ¼
21⅞	16½	Allied Strs (.20g)	3 4	20½	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
85	81	Allied St pf (5)	5	83	83	83	−1¼
83½	6 ⅞	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	44	68½	67½	67⅝	— ⅝
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	37	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Leather	196	8¾	8¼	8½	— ¼
52	34½	Amal Lea pf (3)	18	52¼	50	50	—1
114½	101	Amerada (2)	9	113	111¼	111¼	−2¼
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	5	98	94	94	—1
41⅝	30¼	Am Bk Note (¾g)	9	30⅞	30½	30½	— ⅜
80¾	*69	Am Brake Sh (3a)	2	73¼	72½	72½	—1
121	105¾	Am Can (4a)	17	111	109	109¾	−1½
174	155	Am Can pf (7)	*	153⅜	153⅛	153⅜	— ⅜
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	9	66½	65¾	65¾	−1½
104½	93¼	Am Car & F pf	2	98	97½	97½	Mar12
90¾	72	Am Chain & C (1g)	8	89	88	88	—2
134⅞	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	*2	134½	13 ⅜	134⅝	Mar12
105½	100	Am Chicle (9a)	1	100	100	100	Mar10
23⅜	13⅝	Am Colortype	1	21⅜	21	21	— ¼
29⅜	26⅜	Am Comi Alc (1½e)	9	28	27½	27½	+ ⅛
38¼	33⅝	Am Crys Sug (2g)	5	29½	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
13½	8½	Am Encaus Til	9	13⅜	12¾	12⅝	+ ¼
17	13	Am Europ	1	15	15	15	+ ⅝
13⅜	7¼	Am & For Pow	18	12	11⅞	12	
58⅞	49	Am & F P $6 pf	2	50½	49½	50¼	+ ⅛
68⅞	58	Am & F P $7 pf	2	59	58¼	58¾	— ¾
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2d pf	5	32½	31⅝	32½	+ ¼
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	14	19½	19	19¼	— ⅜
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	242	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	— ⅜
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	21	54¾	52	54	— ⅞
52⅜	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅝
4¼	2½	Am Ice	161	4¾	4	4½	+ ⅛
27⅝	17¼	Am Ice pf (½g)	45	27½	25	27¼	+1¾
17¾	13⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	15	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	14	54½	54	54⅜	— ⅛
125	114	Am Loco pf	2	116½	116¼	116¼	— ¼
29⅝	22¾	Am M & Fdy (¼g)	5	27½	27½	27⅜	— ⅜
13⅝	11⅜	Am M&Met (.30g)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
68⅝	50¼	Am Metal	8	65½	63¾	64½	−1⅝
129½	124	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	Feb 19
16½	11⅞	Am Pow & Lt	153	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ¼
87⅛	68¼	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	8	69½	68½	68½	
72½	55⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	6	59	57¾	57¾	+ ¼
29½	24⅞	Am Ra & St S (.60)	72	27	26⅜	26⅝	— ¼
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	157	42⅞	41¾	42¼	— ⅝
36	31½	Am Safe Raz (3)	5	32	31¾	32	+ ½
29	23¼	Am Seating (2½e)	7	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	— ¼
108¾	88¼	Am Smelt&R (1½g)	47	103¾	101¼	102	— ¾
154	144	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	144	144	144	Mar11
107	105	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	6	106½	106½	106½	
7⅛	3½	Am Smelt rts	258	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
67½	60	Am Snuff (3a)	4	60	60	60	Mar12
73¼	59½	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	13	65	64½	65	+ ½
26½	24½	Am Stores (2)	*1	24	24	24	
56⅞	49⅜	Am Sugar Ref (2)	9	49½	48¾	48¾	—1
143¾	139½	Am Sugar pf (7)	*1	139½	139½	139½	Mar 9
25⅞	22⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	22¼	22⅛	22¼	Mar12
187	172½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	28	175¾	172¾	175¼	+1½
99	78½	Am Tobacco (6)	14	82¾	82	82	+ ½
89	80	Am Tob B (5)	18	84⅝	83½	83⅝	— ½
150½	134	Am Tob pf (6)	2	133	133	133	—1
20¼	16½	Am Type Fdrs	18	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
29½	23⅝	Am W Wks (.20g)	21	24⅜	24	24½	— ⅛
107	100¾	Am W W 1pf (6)	*2	102¾	101½	101½	
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	16	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	9	72⅞	72⅜	72½	— ¾
1¾	1¼	Am Wtg P	11	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
9¾	6¾	Am Wtg P pf	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
20	6¾	Am Zinc L & S	72	18¾	17⅜	17⅞	— ⅜
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	180	180	180	Mar 5
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	5	74½	70	70	Mar13
69½	52¼	Anaconda (¼g)	162	67⅛	65⅝	66⅛	— ⅞
97	84	Anacon W & C (½g)	9	94	93	93½	— ½
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	3	21	20¾	21	+ ⅜
37½	30½	Andes Copper	3	34⅞	34½	34⅞	Mar11
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
40	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	5	45½	45	45	— ¼
111	07⅜	Armour Del pf (7)	2	110½	110½	110½	
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	215	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	+ ⅜
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	5	99	98¾	98¾	
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)		101	101	101	Mar10
70½	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	15	70⅜	70	70½	— ¼
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	3	15½	15¼	15¼	Mar13
17⅜	1	Artloom	5	15	15	15	— ¼
24¾	19½	Assd Dry Gds	14	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅛
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	99	99	99	—1
128	114	Assd DG 2pf (1¾k)	1	125	125	125	Mar12
57⅛	50¾	Assoc Invest (2)	1	53½	53½	53½	Mar 8
106	104½	Asso Inv pf (5)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Mar10
87½	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	22	84	82⅞	83	—1
104	100½	Atchison pf (5)	4	101	101	101	—1
54½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line (1e)	9	52½	51½	52⅛	+ ¼
29	25	Atl G & W I (4)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
44	37	Atl G&WI ipf (3e)	4	41½	41	41	Mar13
37	30¼	Atl Refin (1)	26	35⅝	34½	34¾	— ¾
116½	112	Atl Refin pf (4)	3	111	111	111	+2½
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	35	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	51½	51¼	51¼	— ⅜
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	88½	88½	88½	—1½
18¼	14¾	Atlas Tack (¼g)	2	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
36¾	29¾	Auburn Auto	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	3	8⅜	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	60	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
—B—							
11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	7	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
9¼	7⅛	Baldwin Loc asd	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	5	118½	116½	118½	+3¼
120	88½	Baldwin L pf asd	4	118⅜	116¼	117¼	—1
38	30¾	Balt & Ohio	90	36⅞	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅜
47⅝	33¾	Balt & Ohio pf	7	45	44½	44⅜	— ¼
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	43½	43½	43½	
43⅜	35	Barber Co (⅜e)	24	41¼	40⅜	40⅜	— ¼
32	25¾	Barker Bros	2	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
35½	26½	Barnsdall (1)	21	32¾	31⅞	32	— ¼
20¼	17¼	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	9	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (1)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	
111	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	*1	110	110	110	Mar11
15¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	5	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	
85¾	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅝	Feb 9
30⅞	25	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	6	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	— ⅜
23¾	21	Benef Ind L (.45g)	7	21	21	21	— ⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	1	60	60	60	Mar12
105½	72	Beth Stl (1½e)	98	101⅜	99⅛	99¾	—1½
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	3	19½	19¼	19¼	
129½	125	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	2	123½	123½	123½	—2½
69¾	58¾	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	58½	58½	58½	— ¼
38	33	Black & Deck (½g)	5	33½	32	33½	+ ½
29½	22¾	Blaw Knox (.20g)	24	29½	28½	29½	— ⅛
49¾	33⅝	Boeing Airpl	49	47¾	45½	47¾	+2¼
48½	41	Bohn Alum (3)	2	44⅝	44½	44½	— ¼
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	33	27½	27	27	— ½
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	*11	81½	80¾	81½	+ ½
11½	8¼	Boston & Me	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅜	Botany C M A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
23¼	16¾	Bridgept Br (.60)	19	21⅜	21	21½	
59¾	49¾	Briggs Mfg (2a)	28	50½	49⅝	49¾	— ¾
53½	44½	Briggs & Str (3)	3	45¾	45¼	45¾	+1
47	42½	Bristol-My (2.40)	2	43½	43½	43½	
8	6⅜	Bklyn & Qu T	3	6½	6½	6½	
38½	32	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	4	33	32	32	Mar10
53	40	Bklyn-Man T (1g)	23	43½	42½	43¼	
102¼	98	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	98½	98½	98½	Mar12
52¾	41¾	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	6	42½	42	42½	Mar13
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	4	48¾	48	48	Mar13
24½	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	5	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
11	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie	11	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	12⅛	Budd Mfg	31	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	2	88	88	88	Mar 6
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	7	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
45¼	34⅜	Bullard Co (¼g)	7	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
65¼	51	Bulova (4a)	8	59½	58¾	59½	+ ¼
53⅝	31⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	9	33¾	33¼	33⅝	+ ¼
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	4	9½	9	9	—⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Mar12
18¾	13½	Butler Bros (.18g)	82	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ⅛
36⅛	29¼	Butler Br pf (1½)—	21	36	34¾	35¾	+1⅜
9¼	5⅜	Butte C & Z (.05e)	8	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
33¾	27¾	Byers Co	10	31½	30¾	31¼	+ ½
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (¼g)	17	33½	32¾	32¾	— ¾
—C—							
48¼	40½	Calif Pack (⅝a)	2	41	41	41	— ¼
6¾	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	36	5	4¾	4¾	
20½	15¼	Calumet & H (¼g)	23	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
37¾	32¼	Campbell Wy (1)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¾
38½	27½	Can D G Ale	133	35⅞	34½	35½	+ ½
17½	14½	Canadian Pac	90	16⅝	15¾	15¾	
61½	54	Cannon Mills (½g)	3	54	54	54	Mar13
13⅜	10¼	Cap Admin (1e)	3	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅜
8¾	7	Carriers & G (.35e)	9	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
178½	138	Case (J I) (4g)	1	156	156	156	1
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	5	96⅛	96	96½	— ¾
36⅜	26⅝	Celanese (¾g)	*28	34¼	33	33	— ⅜
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	111⅝	111½	111⅝	Mar12
48¾	36½	Celotex	2	46⅝	46½	46¼	— ½
39¼	33¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	33¾	33¼	33¾	Mar13
13⅝	8⅝	Cent Pdy	56	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
41¾	37½	Cent RR NJ	4	38	37½	37½	—2
24⅜	17	Cent Violeta Sug	1	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	Mar13
14½	10⅛	Century Rib (.10g)	7	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ½
68⅝	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	14	81½	79½	80½	—1
23⅜	16¼	Certain-teed	6	20½	19¾	19¾	
53¾	35½	Champ P&F (½g)	18	50	48½	49¼	+1¼
48	41	Checker Cab	2	40	39	39	Mar11
62⅞	43¼	Ches & Oh (2.80)	17	64½	65⅜	63¾	—1
99¾	99	Ches & O pf (4)	2	99½	99½	99½	— ½
90½	84½	Ches Corp (3)	2	85	84	84	— ½
4½	2⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	4	4	4	
13⅜	6¼	Chi & E Ill pf	3	11⅜	11⅛	11½	
6⅜	3⅛	Chi & N W	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	2	17¼	16½	16⅝	—1
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
18¼	13⅝	Chi Gt W pf	6	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
32	30½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	11	30½	30½	30½	
3	2	Chi M St P & P	27	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7⅛	4⅜	Chi M St P&P pf	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
33	23	Chi Pneu T	4	29¼	29	29¼	
70½	61½	Chi Pneu T pf	4	65½	65½	65½	— ½
3½	2¼	Chi Rk Is & P	9	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	5¼	C R I & P 6% pf	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Mar13
10¼	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
27½	23	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	24	24	24	— ⅜
23¼	18½	Chick Cot Oil	1	18½	18½	18½	
15⅜	13⅛	Childs Co	3	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135½	110¾	Chrysler (1½g)	62	128⅛	126½	127⅜	— ⅝
21⅝	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	4	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
10⅝	9	City Strs	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
38½	32½	Clark Eqp (1.60)	13	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
41¾	35	Clev Gra Br (2½e)	5	41	40	41	
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (¾g)	1	93	93	93	— ½
154	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	153	153	153	+ ¼
87⅝	67	Coca-Cola A (3)			87⅝	87⅝	89⅜ Mar 3
24	19½	Colgate-Palm (½)	33	22⅝	22⅛	22½	
104½	102¼	Colgate-Pm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Mar12
62⅜	55⅝	Coll & Alk (2a)	3	57	56¼	57	+1
53¾	44⅞	Col Fuel & Ir	10	47½	46¾	47½	+ ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	Colum G&E (.40e)	94	16½	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
108	100	Col G&E pf A (8)	1	100¼	100	100	Mar12
39⅛	34½	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	1	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
46½	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
124½	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	7	116½	115	116½	+3¾
69¼	58	Comi Credit (4)	13	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅛
114	101⅞	Comi Cred pf (4½)	*2	100	100	100	3 7 16
80¼	68	Comi Inv Tr (4)	14	70¼	69½	69½	—1¼
120	105½	Comi IT cv pf (4½)	2	106¾	106¾	106¾	Mar13
21¾	18⅛	Comi Solv (.60a)	36	19⅝	18¾	19	+ ⅝
4½	3	Comwith & Sou	252	3¾	3	3	
75⅝	59	Com & Sou pf (3)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ½
19½	13⅝	Conde Nast	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
45½	36⅝	Congoln-N (2)	11	44¾	44½	44½	
40½	36⅛	Congress Cig (2e)	1	38	38	38	Mar11
18⅞	15½	Consol Cigar	4	15	15	15	⅛
11¾	8½	Con Coal	6	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅜
49⅞	40	Con Edis (½g)	53	40⅝	40	40½	
108	105½	Con Edis pf (5)	1	106	106	106	— ¾
5¾	4¾	Con Film	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
18⅜	15¾	Con Film pf	2	16⅜	16¼	16½	— ⅜
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	8	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
17¾	15⅜	Con Oil (.80)	124	17½	17	17	— ¼
105⅞	105¾	Con Oil 85 pf (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Mar10
10⅝	7¾	Con RR Cuba pf	5	7

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Bonds Hold in Narrow Range—Curb Market Highly Irregular •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 4¼s '47-52	117.23	117.23	117.23
121 3¼s '43-45	106.22	106.22	106.22
35 4s '44-54	112.27	112.26	112.26
16 3¼s '46-56	111.13	111.13	111.13
61 3¼s '40-43 June	106.3	106.31	106.31
9 3¼s '43-47	107.9	107.9	107.9
49 3¼s '41-43 Mch	106.23	106.23	106.23
20 3¼s '46	106.24	106.23	106.23
85 3¼s '44-46	106.24	106.23	106.23
102 3¼s '46-49	106.13	106.13	106.13
54 3¼s '49-52	106.24	106.24	106.24
104 3s '46-48	106.31	106.19	106.19
107 3s '51-55	105.22	105.22	105.22
209 2¾s '55-60	103.23	103.21	103.21
2 2¾s '55-60 reg	103.19	103.19	103.19
96 2¾s '46-47	103.23	103.23	103.23
19 2¾s '48-51	102.22	102.21	102.22
169 2¾s 51-54	102.14	102.10	102.11
470 2¾s '56-59	102.14	102.10	102.11
158 2½s '49-53	100.13	100.10	100.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

7 2¾s '42-47	102.24	102.24	102.24
20 3s '47	103.31	103.28	103.28
10 3s '49	103.28	103.26	103.28

Home Owners' Loan

8 3s A '52	107.11	107.6	107.6
76 2¾s '49	101.6	101.2	101.4
6 2¼s '42-44	101	100.32	100.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	108	108	108
10 Alleghany 5s ''	99	99	99
3 Alleghany 5s '50	91	91	91
31 Alleghany 5s '50 sta	61	61	61
27 Am & For P 5s 2030	80	80	80
9 Am Ice 6s '54	95¾	95¾	95¾
4 AmICChem 5½s '49	108½	108½	108½
7 Am Int 5½s '49	105½	105	105¼
15 Am T & T 5½s	113¾	113¾	113¾
74 A Am T & T 4½s '66	98½	98¾	98½
2 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	106	106½	106½
28 Am T & T 3½s '61	98¾	98¾	98¾
10 Am W W & E 6s '75	109	109	109
2 Am Writ Pap 6s '47	84	82½	82½
2 Am Writ P 6s '47 ct	82½	82½	82½
45 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Ang C Nitra deb '67	41½	41½	41½
6 Arm Del 4s '55	98¼	98¼	98¼
8 Arm Del 4s '57	97¾	97	97¾
2 Arm 4½s '39	104¼	103¼	103¼
27 AT&SF cvt 4½s '48	108½	108¾	108½
22 AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109¾	109¾
8 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	107	107	107
1 AT&SF Fla 5s M 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Atl&Cha AL 4½s '44	111	111	111
2 Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	112½	112½	112½
1 Atl Knox&Cin 4s '55	112¾	112¾	112¾
9 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102	101½	102
29 A C Line 4½s '64	96	95¾	95¾
1 A C Line 5s '45	96¼	95¾	96
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 Roll Refin 5s '37	76	76	76
6 B & O rfg 6s '95	101 3-32	101 3-32	101 3-32
11 B & O 1st 5s '48	102¾	102¼	102¾
11 B & O rfg 5s '95	111½	111½	111½
6 B & O 5s '96 P	92½	92	92
33 B & O cvt 4½s '60	91	91	91
10 B & O 4s '48	81¾	81	81
4 B & O 4s PLE&WV '41	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 B & O 4s PLE&WV '51	104¼	104	104
2 B & O 5s S W '50	105½	105¾	105½
3 Bang & Aroos cv 4s '51	88	88	88
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	109	109	109
12 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104	104	104¾
1 Boston & Me 5s '67	95¼	95¼	95¾
6 Bost & Me 4s '61 JJ	89½	89¼	89¼
6 Boston & Me 5s '70	83½	83	83½
3 Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	36½	36	36½
14 Bkly City R R 5s '41	95¼	95	95
3 Bkly U Gas 5½s '57 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 But R&P 4½s '57	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 But R&Ns 6s '34 ct	30	30	30
2 Bush Term 5s '55	69½	69	69
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	67	67	67
3 By-Prod C 5½s '45	105.21	105.19	105.19
209 2¾s '55-60	105.22	105.22	105.22
2 2¾s '55-60 reg	103.23	103.21	103.21
96 2¾s '46-47	103.19	103.19	103.19
19 2¾s '48-51	102.22	102.21	102.22
169 2¾s 51-54	102.14	102.10	102.11
470 2¾s '56-59	102.14	102.10	102.11
158 2½s '49-53	100.13	100.10	100.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

7 2¾s '42-47	102.24	102.24	102.24
20 3s '47	103.31	103.28	103.28
10 3s '49	103.28	103.26	103.28

Home Owners' Loan

8 3s A '52	107.11	107.6	107.6
76 2¾s '49	101.6	101.2	101.4
6 2¼s '42-44	101	100.32	100.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	108	108	108
10 Alleghany 5s ''	99	99	99
3 Alleghany 5s '50	91	91	91
31 Alleghany 5s '50 sta	61	61	61
27 Am & For P 5s 2030	80	80	80
9 Am Ice 5s '54	95¾	95¾	95¾
4 AmICChem 5½s '49	108½	108½	108½
7 Am Int 5½s '49	105½	105	105¼
15 Am T & T 5½s	113¾	113¾	113¾
74 A Am T & T 4½s '66	98½	98¾	98½
2 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	106	106½	106½
28 Am T & T 3½s '61	98¾	98¾	98¾
10 Am W W & E 6s '75	109	109	109
2 Am Writ Pap 6s '47	84	82½	82½
2 Am Writ P 6s '47 ct	82½	82½	82½
45 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Ang C Nitra deb '67	41½	41½	41½
6 Arm Del 4s '55	98¼	98¼	98¼
8 Arm Del 4s '57	97¾	97	97¾
2 Arm 4½s '39	104¼	103¼	103¼
27 AT&SF cvt 4½s '48	108½	108¾	108½
22 AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109¾	109¾
8 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	107	107	107
1 AT&SF Fla 5s M 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Atl&Cha AL 4½s '44	111	111	111
2 Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	112½	112½	112½
1 Atl Knox&Cin 4s '55	112¾	112¾	112¾
9 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102	101½	102
29 A C Line 4½s '64	96	95¾	95¾
1 A C Line 5s '45	96¼	95¾	96
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 Roll Refin 5s '37	76	76	76
6 B & O rfg 6s '95	101 3-32	101 3-32	101 3-32
11 B & O 1st 5s '48	102¾	102¼	102¾
11 B & O rfg 5s '95	111½	111½	111½
6 B & O 5s '96 P	92½	92	92
33 B & O cvt 4½s '60	91	91	91
10 B & O 4s '48	81¾	81	81
4 B & O 4s PLE&WV '41	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 B & O 4s PLE&WV '51	104¼	104	104
2 B & O 5s S W '50	105½	105¾	105½
3 Bang & Aroos cv 4s '51	88	88	88
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	109	109	109
12 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104	104	104¾
1 Boston & Me 5s '67	95¼	95¼	95¾
6 Bost & Me 4s '61 JJ	89½	89¼	89¼
6 Boston & Me 5s '70	83½	83	83½
3 Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	36½	36	36½
14 Bkly City R R 5s '41	95¼	95	95
3 Bkly U Gas 5½s '57 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 But R&P 4½s '57	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 But R&Ns 6s '34 ct	30	30	30
2 Bush Term 5s '55	69½	69	69
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	67	67	67
3 By-Prod C 5½s '45	105.21	105.19	105.19
1 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	28	28	28
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	111¾	111	111¾
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	111	110¾	110¾
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¾	113½	113½
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s '46	114½	114½	114½
5 Can Nat 5s '69 July	122	121¾	122
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	103¼	103	103
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	104	104	104
41 Can Pac 4s perp	92¼	92	92½
9 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	106¼	105¾	105¾
1 Can of Ga con 5s '45	331¾	330	330
21 Cen Pac 5s '60	101¾	101	101
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s '37	93½	93½	93½
5 Cen R R N J 5s '87	75	75	75
3 Cheasap Corp 5s '47	148	148	148
9 C & O 2¾s '96 D	95¾	95¾	95¾
9 C&O rfg 2¾s '95 '96E	95¾	95¾	95¾
11 CB&Q rfg 5s '71	116¼	116¼	116¼
4 CB&Q 4½s '77	113½	113½	113½
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	109½	109½	109½
36 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	44	44	44
3 Chi & Ill 4½s '51 ct	44	44	44
24 Chic Gt West 4s '59	41	41	41
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	49½	48¾	49
1 Chi I & Sou 4s '56	223	223	223¼
13 CM&SP 4½s 89C	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 CM&SP 4½s '89E	67½	66½	67½
42 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	67½	67½	67½
110 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	33¾	32¾	33¾
1 Chi & N W 6½s '36	12¼	12	12¼
6 Chi & N W rfg 5s 2037	53¾	53¾	53¾
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s '87	34	33¾	33¾
4 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	50½	50½	50½
8 Chi N W 4½s 2037	22¾	22½	22¾
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	33	32½	33
5 Chi &22N W 4½s '87	33	33	33
1 CRI & P 4½s2 52	42½	42½	42½
3 CRI & P 4½s '52A	22¾	22¾	22¾
2 CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	20	20	20
1 CRI & P 4s '88ct	14	13½	13½
31 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	40	40	40
28 CRI & P2rfg 4s '34ctf	24½	23¾	23¾
10 C T Hte & SE rf 5s '60	20	20	20
1 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	96¾	96¼	96¼
4 Ch Ter Sta 3¾s '63	86½	86½	86½
6 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Chi & W Ind 5s '52	100	100	100
3 Childs Co 5s '43	89	89	89
15 Chn G & E 3¼s '66	100¾	99¾	100¾
2 CinNTerm1¾s'71 gtd	103½	103½	103½
1 CCC & StL4½s '63D	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Clev Cli Illum 4¼s '50	107½	107½	107½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	106½	106½	106½
2 ClevUnTerms5½s '72	103¾	103½	103¾
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	103	102½	102½
1 Col F & I 5s '43	107½	107½	107½
4 Col F & I 5s '70	93	92½	93
4 Col & So 4½s '80	71¾	71¾	71¾
4 Columb G 5s '52 May	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Columb G 5s '53	102½	102½	102½
31 Col Ry P&L 4s '65	105¾	104¾	105¼
5 Con Coal Del 5s '60	88¾	88¾	88¾
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	107¾	107¾	107¾
16 Con Edis 3¼s '56	105¾	105¾	105¾
46 Con Oil 3½s '51	103	102½	102¾
8 Consum Pow 3½s '70	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Crane Co 3½s '51	100¾	100	100
5 Crown Cork 4s '50	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Crown W 4½s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	104½	104½	104½
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	55	55	55
7 Del & Hud 5½s '37	58½	58¼	58¼
17 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 D & R G 4s '36	93¾	93	93½
1 D&RG West 5s '55	35¾	34¾	35
2 D&RGW5s '55 Asd	20	20	20
7 D&RGW cst 5s '78	20	19¾	19¾
6 DMoin&FtD4s'35ct	29¼	28¾	29¼
1 Det Ed 5s '52	11	11	11
3 Det Ed 4½s'61	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Det Ed 3½s '66	112½	112½	112½
16 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 E Ten V&G cn 5s'56	113¾	113¾	113¾
4 Ed Ill NY 5s '95	115¾	115¾	115¾
10 El Paso NatGas4½s'51	104¼	104	104
9 Erie rf 5s'67	86¾	86	86
7 Erie rf 5s'75	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 Erie gen lien 4s '96	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Erie cvt 4s'53 B	89	89	89
1 Erie Gene 6s'37	116¾	116¾	116¾
5 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	102	102	102
2 Fed Lt&T 1st 6s'42	102½	102½	102½
3 Fed Lt&T 6s'54B	103½	103½	103½
3 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 sta	103	103	103
11 Fla E Coast 5s '74 ct	18	17½	17½
36 Fla E Cst 5s'74	18¾	18	18
7 Fond J&G 4s '82 ctf	4¾	4¾	4¾
9 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
26 Gen Cable 5½s 47	101¾	101	101
9 Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	106¼	106¼	106¼
17 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	101¾	101¾	101¾
7 Gen Pub S 5½s	102¾	102¾	102¾
21 Goodrich 4½s 56	99¼	98¾	98¾
9 Goodyr T & R 5s 57	105¾	105¼	105¼
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	117	117	117
4 Gt Nor 4½s 75 D	114¼	113¾	113¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	105	105	105
99 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	111½	111½	111½
15 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	133¾	132¾	133
13 G Bay & W deb A	110	109¼	110
10 Gulf Mob N 5½s '50	12	12	12
4 Gulf St Util 4½s '56	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	104	104	104
5 Hiram Walker 4½s '45	104½	98¼	98½
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 4½	94¾	94¼	94¼
1 Hous Oil Tex2½s'40	101½	101½	101½
34 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	48	47¾	47¾
11 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	81¼	80	80
23 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	35	34½	34¾
3 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	78¼	78¼	78¼
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	91½	91	91½
2 Ill Cen col tr 4s '53	87½	87½	87½
2 Ill Cen 6s 3s '51	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 IC&CBL&NO 5s 63A	90	90	90
1 IC&CBL&NO 4½s '63	85	85	85
6 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
1 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	102¾	102½	102¾
22 Interb R Tr 7s'32	85½	85¼	85¼
1 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	85	85	85
1 Interb R Tr 6s'32	43	43	43
2 Interb R Tr 6s'32 ct	41	41	41
19 Interb R Tr rfg s5'66	93¾	93½	93½
1 Int Agric 5s'42 sta	101	101	101
5 Int Cit Nor adj 5s'52	16	16	16
69 Int Cit Nor 1st 6s'52	39¼	39	39½
11 Int Cit Nor 5s'56 B	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 Int Cit Nor 5s'56 C	39¼	39¼	39¼
22 Int Hydro El 6s'44	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	84	84	84
13 Int Paper 5s'55	99¾	99¾	99¾
9 Int Paper 5s'47	101	100½	100½
1 Int Rys C Am 6s'41	102 19-32	102 19-32	102 19-32
9 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	82¾	81½	81½
2 Int T&T 4½s'52	85	85	85
1 Int T&T deb 5s'55	75	74½	74½
3 Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	74½	74½	74½
2 James F&Clea 4s'59	96	96	96
18 Jones&Lgh St 4½s'61	103	102¼	102¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	61	61	61
5 K C South 3s'50	93	92	92
29 K C Term 4s'60	87½	87½	87¼
2 Kresge Found 4s'45	107½	107	107
12 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	106½	106½	106½
15 Lac Gas 5½s '53	58	57½	58
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	60½	59¾	59¾
19 L&AMS 3½s '97	93¼	93¼	93¼
17 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	103	102¾	103
1 Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	43½	43	43
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	43½	43¼	43¾
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	103	103	103
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '33	101¾	101½	101½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '34	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	85	85	85
20 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	65	65	65
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 2003	101¾	101½	101¾
10 Leh Val 4s 2003	81¼	81¼	81½
9 Leh Val NY1st4½s'74	67¼	67	67¼
9 Leh Val Term 5s '54	105	104½	104½
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	108	107¾	107¾
6 Loews 3½s '46	122¾	122¾	122¾
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	99¾	98¾	98¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Lorillard Co 7s '44	102½	102½	102½
12 Louisv & Ark 5s '69	128¼	128¼	128¼
1 Lou Jeff Bdge 4s '45	107¾	107¾	107¾
16 Lou & N 4½s 2003	108¼	108¼	108¼
20 Louis & N 5s '40	105½	105	105½
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	107½	107¾	107¾
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	84¾	84	84
4 Manat Sug 7½s 42 ct	68¾	68	68
8 Market St Ry 7s '40	98½	98½	98½
6 McKee & Rob 5½s '50	104	103½	103¾
12 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	106	106¼	106¼
2 Mil El Ry & L 5s '61 B	103¾	103¼	103¼
3 Mil Sparta & NW 4s '47	42	42	42
5 M&StL con 5s '34 ct	20¼	20¼	20¼
3 M&StL rfg 5s '62	6¾	6¾	6¾
7 M&StL 4s '38	7½	7½	7½
22 MSP&SSM con 4s '38	30¾	30¼	30½
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	83¾	83¾	83¾
7 M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	75¼	75¼	75¼
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	77	76½	76½
5 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	90	90	90
39 Mo Pac 5½s '49	74½	74½	74½
62 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17¼	17	17
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	44¼	44	44¼
15 Mo Pac 5s'78C	43¼	43	43¾
30 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	44½	44½	44¼
48 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	22¼	21½	22
2 Mob & O 4½s'77	44¼	44	44¼
5 Mob & Oh 5s'38	36½	36¾	36¼
1 Mon W P Pub 5½s'60	104½	104½	104½
2 Mont Cen 6s'37	101	101	101
10 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Montreal Tr 5s'41	94¼	94¼	94¼
6 Mor & Essex 3½s'55	101¾	101¾	101¾
19 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	101	101	101
23 Mor&Esse4½s2000	91¼	90½	90¼
1 Nassau El 4s'51	89¾	89¾	89¾
8 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51	59¾	59¾	59¾
25 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	105½	105¾	105¾
5 Nat Ry Mex4s'77asd	103¾	103¼	103¼
1 Nt RRMex4½s'26asd	4¼	4¼	4¼
22 Natl Steel 5s'65	51½	51	51½
6 N J Pow & L 4½s'60	106¾	106¼	106¼
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
26 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	99½	98¾	98¾
3 N Orl Term 4s '53	95½	95½	95½
12 N Orl & N E 4½s '52	83¾	83	83¾
1 N O Tex & M5½s'54 ct	54	54	54
5 N O Tex & M 5s '54 B	55	55	55
5 N Y & Long Br 4s '41	107	107	107
1 N Y C cvt 6s '44	129½	126	129½
1 N Y C rf 5s 2013	100¼	99¾	100
16 N Y C con 4s '98	93¾	93	93¼
15 N Y C 3½s '46	99¾	99½	99½
8 N Y C & H R 4½s 2013	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 N Y C & H R 4s '42	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 N Y C & H R 3½s '97	98	97½	98
2 N Y C Sta Sh 3½s '98	93½	93½	93½
1 N Y Chi & St L 5s '37	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 N Y Chi&StL5½s'74	103¾	103½	103½
5 N Y Chi & St L 4½s '78	93¼	92½	93
8 N Y Chi & St L 4s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 N Y Chi & St L 4s '37	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 N Y Edis 3¼s '65	100	100	100
5 N Y Edis 3¼s '66	100	100	100
3 N Y G El H & P 4s '49	115	115	115
3 N Y NH & H cv 6s 48	54½	53	53
3 N Y NH & H 4s 56	45¾	45	45¾
3 N Y NH & H 4s 57	31½	31½	31½
3 N Y NH & H Con 4s 54	41	41	41
1 N Y Pow & Lt rfg 4s 92	107	107	107
9 NY Ry inc 6s 65	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 NY Ry 6s 58 sta	62¾	61¾	61¾
10 NY S&W 4½s 37	184¾	185¾	185¾
5 NY S&W gen 5s 40	85½	84¾	85½
31 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	58	53	58
1 NY Tel 4½s 39	88	86¾	88
10 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	108	108	108
2 NiagaraFallsP23¼s66	102½	102½	102½
1 Norf & W 4s 96	116	116	116
1 Nor Am Co 5s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Nor Am En 5½s 64	102½	102½	102½
17 Nor Am Ed 5s 69C	101	100½	100½
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	111	111	111
7 Nor Pac 4s 2047	110¼	99½	99½
15 Nor Pac 4s '97	105¼	105¼	105¼
21 Nor Pac 3s 2047	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 Oh Pub Svc 7s '47	112¾	112¾	112¾
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Pac Gas & E 3½s 66	97	97	97
13 Pac G&E 4s 64	106¼	105½	106¼
4 Pan-Am 4s 40 ct	52	52	52
5 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	75	75	75
20 Para Pict 6s 55	100¾	100½	100¼
4 Park Lex 6½s53ct	49½	49½	49½
2 Parmelee 6½s '45	33¾	32¾	33¾
21 Penn P & Lt 4½s '81	73¼	73	73
7 Pen Co 4s '63	106	105½	105½
2 Penn RR gen 5s '68	100¾	100¼	100¾
4 Pen RR con 4½s '60	115¾	115¼	115¼
10 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	119	118¾	118¾
2 Penn RR gen 4¼s '81	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Penn RR 4½s '84 E	105¾	105	105
36 Penn RR.4½s ded '70	105¾	105	105
1 Penn RR 4s '48	102½	102	102¼
25 Penn RR 3¾s '70	113¾	113¾	113¾
483 Penn RR 3¼s '52 wi	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	109¾	108¾	109¼
9 Pere Marq 4s '56	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Phil Bal & Wash5s '74	120	120	120
5 PhilBal&W 4½s'77C	116¾	116¾	116¾
45 Phila Co 5s '67	105	104¾	104¾
3 Phil Elec 4s '71	104¾	104	104¾
24 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	102	102	102
21 Ph Read C&I 5s '73

WLNH Rendered Notable Service During the Flood

With Monitor Newscasters

LACONIA, N. H.—When flood waters swept over river banks and rose to unprecedented heights in 1936, the routine of scheduled entertainment at WLNH, the local radio station, was quickly laid aside. It responded immediately to the emergency, and warnings were sent out to those in danger. When other means of communication seemed too slow or were interrupted, relief activities were co-ordinated by messages rapidly circulated through the air.

WLNH had this opportunity a year ago in March, when New Hampshire and other New England states were swept by unusual spring floods. For four days all network programs were discontinued, and the station's entire facilities were devoted to the emergency and flood relief. The office and studio rooms became headquarters for the Red Cross, and the station's usual personnel of nine was increased to 33.

A radio appeal for relief funds sent out by WLNH brought prompt response, and more than $7000 was pledged. Over 99½ per cent of the numerous contributions, ranging from 10 cents to as many dollars, were received within 24 hours after the appeal. Through such service in a time of general need, WLNH deserved and received public recognition.

WLNH is New Hampshire's pioneer radio station. Organized by a group of amateur radio operators, it was on the air in 1922. It is now owned by the Northern Broadcasting Co., and operates on a full-time license, serving this busy industrial city and covering the vacation centers of the White Mountains and the Lakes Region of central New Hampshire. "WLNH—Serving the Lakes Region" is a familiar announcement.

The call letters of WLNH identify its location, and while the W is a designation by the Government, it may be appropriated logically for Winnepesaukee, as WLNH is situated here on the southern shore of Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H.

Many fine musical programs are now given every week over WLNH since it became a member of the Mutual (national) network and Colonial (regional) network. Listeners have heard the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the library of Congress Musicales and international exchange programs from Canada through the Canadian Radio Commission.

Three theatrical programs are given each week. The station also radiocasts sports, and has a contract to radiocast all baseball games from Boston during the coming season.

News is an important feature on the schedule. WLNH has four quarter-hour periods of Yankee Network news every day, and a half-hour period every weekday, except Saturday, for "The Monitor Views the News," now given at 4 p. m. Paul Purdy, assistant manager of the Colonial Theater here, who takes much interest in radio announcing, but not otherwise connected with WLNH, reads the Monitor news. The management considers that this news commentary is received favorably by the listening audience.

WLNH gives full co-operation to federal, state and local government units, and to social service organizations such as Red Cross, Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, etc. The station's policy is to accept advertising only for tested products approved by the Federal Trade Commission. The management states that WLNH is "operated today with the best interests of New Hampshire and the Lakes Region constantly in mind." Hugh M. Hescock is station manager.

WLNH operates on a frequency of 1310 kilocycles, with a power of 100 watts. A radius of 40 to 45 miles is the estimated range of WLNH.

This is article number 50 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, March 17.

House Shows Sharp Cleavage From Senate Neutrality Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15 —The House of Representatives, usually so docile a follower of Administration leadership, is this week proceeding through 10 hours of limited debate toward enactment of a neutrality bill differing from the Pittman bill passed by the Senate.

But the sentiments expressed on the floor of the House are very mixed. Scarcely anyone, even Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D) of Tennessee, who sponsored it, regards the neutrality bill as satisfactory. When Representative James A. Shanley (D) of Connecticut, suggested that this year's bill be limited to two years' duration, his idea met with much approbation. This limitation may well be the compromise by which the Senate and House versions are harmonized.

The neutrality debate—now in its third congressional season—has gone through many sea changes. The original zest of sponsors of the idea has all but vanished. Criticisms have pyramided. But it is none the less probable that a fairly rigid statute will be enacted. One fact is certain: No bill to be enacted will give the President authority to discriminate between two belligerents in the application of an embargo law.

Following are the main differences between the Senate and the House bills, which probably by the end of the week will be ready for conferences between the two chambers in the adjustment process.

How Bills Differ

1. The Senate bill would automatically place in effect a "cash and carry" plan for trade with all belligerents or factions in a civil war just as soon as the President should declare that a state of belligerency or civil war exists. Title to all goods for belligerents must pass to foreigners before they are permitted to be shipped from New York. While the Senate bill sets this machinery to work automatically once the President issues his initial proclamation, the House bill would require him to make a second finding, after the proclamation of war, that restriction of foreign trade to the "cash and carry" scheme would be necessary to preserve the peace and neutrality of the United States.

2. The same differences apply to travel by American nationals on vessels belonging to belligerent countries.

3. Throughout the House version, modifying language softens the mandatory provisions in the Senate draft, with such phrases as "except under such limitations and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe."

(4) While the Senate bill would charge the President to embargo as arms, ammunition, and implements of war the same articles included in his proclamation of April 10, 1936, the House bill allows him to extend the list at his discretion. The Senate would require him to seek further legislative action respecting new weapons, gases, etc.

Much Diversity of Opinion

An extraordinary diversity of opinion is being expressed in the House debates on the bill. Following is a tabloid cross-section of the debate thus far:

Representative John O'Connor (D) of New York:

"Can an individual, or even a nation, see a bully picking on a child and remain neutral? Was that not one of the impelling situations that dragged us into the World War?

"The new legislation is not temporary; would it not be better to extend the existing legislation? Has this bill the approval of the Administration?

"Under the cash-and-carry features, will our American ships lie idle in our ports and will the millions of our workers engaged in foreign trade walk the streets unemployed?"

Representative J. Will Taylor (D) of Tennessee:

"This proposal will mark the beginning of a new peace policy for the United States . . . It is with considerable misgivings that I see Uncle Sam abandon a national policy for which the war of 1812 was heroically fought and brilliantly won . . . In this measure, entirely too much authority is vested in the Executive . . . The commodity provisions contain the greatest war-provoking possibilities and potentialities . . . I shall support it nothwithstanding."

Representative Arthur H. Greenwood (D) Indiana: "It would be better to have discretion in the hands of the Chief Executive and his advisers to make those decision under the set of circumstances that may arise. . . . I am willing to sacrifice the carrying of our own commodities in our own vessels into a war zone for what I consider a higher principle of promoting peace. . . ."

Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D) Tennessee, chairman of House Foreign Affairs Committee: "No legislation can keep us out of war, but we can pass legislation, perhaps, controlling shipments of war materials and controlling the conduct of our people with certain limitations that will enable us and assist us in keeping out of war."

The Next War Zone

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, ranking minority member: "This bill attempts to go in two directions at once. I have been waiting to find out whether the President has endorsed this bill, or the Secretary of State, because if they do, they repudiate their own policies. . . . What is this measure? It is an isolationist measure, pure and simple, but Senators Borah and Johnson are opposing it because it is superisolationist.

"We are the only nation in the world that has ever taken any such step in the direction of peace. Probably in the next war the war zone will cover all the oceans, from one side to the other. . . ."

Representative Clause V. Parsons (D), of Illinois: "I think what the gentleman has just said, that it would be impossible to establish a war zone, is the best speech in favor of neutrality that I know of."

Representative Fish: "Can we remain neutral when we give the President discretionary power to lay embargoes, let us say, on oil . . . ?"

Representative Frank L. Kloeb (D), Ohio: "Immediately we enact the Pittman bill we make ourselves the ally of the strong maritime powers of the world. . . . In the future these great United States of America will be considered the ally only of the powerful nations. . . . We have been trying to fit a neutrality law to the World War of 1917. But we disregard the fact that in years to come, a war will be fought under totally different conditions."

Representative Melvin D. Eaton (R), New Jersey: "After listening to this magnificent debate on both sides, I have been wondering what the ordinary citizen visiting here would conclude as to the relative merits of this legislation. I have a notion he would be a little like I am at this moment, re-enacting the fable of the jackass who starved between two bales of hay because he could not make up his mind which one to take a bite out of."

Rural Drama Cited As Cultural Aid By British Writer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Beneficial results of theatricals in rural communities were cited by Dr. L. du Garde Peach, who has written stage plays, film scenarios, and 200 plays for broadcasting, when he addressed the Manchester Repertory Club here recently.

Dr. du Garde Peach explained that in Great Hucklow, a remote Derbyshire village where he now lives, there had been for a decade a repertory company which he had founded, and that its work had resulted in an entirely new feeling of mutual trust in the community. In country places in particular, he said, where conditions are hard, the inhabitants tend to become intense individualists, suspicious of their neighbors. A compelling force is needed to weld such people into a community. A theater can do that and nothing else can do it as well, Dr. Peach declared.

The theater, he continued, should be, as it was in the Middle Ages, a thing of the people which taught them all the culture they knew. He would like to see young persons throughout the country taking part in theatrical representations, because he believed that all those qualities which made good citizens, useful and interesting members of society, could be learned better and more quickly on the stage than anywhere else.

Acting, he contended, gave a sort of assurance, for the lack of which many people failed to get the jobs for which they were best fitted.

Pied Piper Teaches Safety On Van Tour in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIPLEY, Eng. — Two hundred school children in this Surrey town recently followed a modern Pied Piper. This was one of the 12 loudspeaker vans belonging to the Children's Safety Crusade.

Led by the van with its painted symbols of the Pied Piper bearing aloft the green torch of safety, the children marched in procession to "Safety Land" where the "Piper" relayed rules of safe walking. The vans, part of the crusade's equipment for teaching safety rules, are to tour the country.

Group Farming for Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., March 15 (AP)—A Propaganda Department bulletin yesterday announced the National Bank of Communal Farm Credit had appropriated 1,000,000 pesos (approximately $277,500) to finance collective farming near Mexicali in Lower California. The program calls for 2500 peasants to obtain land, individual farmers receiving a minimum of 50 acres, and communal groups according to their needs.

Dykstra Ready To Take Office As Wisconsin Head

CHICAGO, March 14 (AP)—Clarence A. Dykstra, city manager of Cincinnati, said today he would accept the presidency of the University of Wisconsin. John M. Callahan, chairman of the university executive committee, said at the same time Mr. Dykstra's appointment would be recommended to the board of regents Thursday.

Mr. Dykstra conferred with Mr. Callahan and the other members of the executive committee—Harold Wilkie, president of the board of regents, and Clough Gates—throughout the morning at Mr. Dykstra's quarters in a downtown hotel.

Mr. Callahan said Mr. Dykstra agreed to a year-to-year contract at $15,000 annually, and signed a "memorandum" to that effect.

Mr. Dykstra's salary as city manager is $25,000 a year.

"I told these gentlemen," Mr. Dykstra said, "that if the trustees accept the recommendation and appoint me president, I shall accept and go at the earliest possible moment."

He said that he would have to adjust his affairs at Cincinnati and indicated that would require about six weeks. He said he had no contract as city manager.

Mr. Dykstra would succeed Glenn Frank, who was removed last Jan. 7 after a hearing that attracted wide attention.

"I shall return to college work with the greatest enthusiasm if appointed," said Dykstra, who is a former university professor.

"The University of Wisconsin is one of our greatest universities in one of the states most interested in the field of education."

He declined to make and statement of policy, saying he would first confer with instructors and others if acepted by the full board.

Dean George Sellery has been acting president of the university since Frank's removal.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Austria

Vienna (First Church): Grosser Musikvereinssaal, I Bösendorferstrasse 12, 7:30 p. m., April 1. In German.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver (Third Church): Orpheum Theater, 884 Granville Street, 3 p. m., March 21.

Ontario

Toronto (Sixth Church): St. Clair Theater, St. Clair Avenue West, 3:15 p. m., March 21.

England

Berkshire

Bracknell: The Victoria Hall, Church Road, 7:45 p. m., April 1.

Essex

Stratford (auspices First Church, Leytonstone): Municipal Baths Hall, Romford Road, 8:15 p. m., April 2.

Hertfordshire

Barnet: Ewen Hall, Wood Street, 8:15 p. m., March 25.

London

London (Third Church): Shoreditch Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 1.

London (Eleventh Church): Church Building, 1 Nutford Place, W 1, 8 p. m., April 2.

Surrey

Camberley: The Regal Cinema, 3:15 p. m., March 28.

Yorkshire

Harrogate: Royal Hall, 3 p. m., March 28.

Germany

Breslau: Südpark-Restaurant, 8:15 p. m., April 3.

Sebnitz: Hotel Stadt Prag am Markt, 5 p. m., March 30. In German.

United States

Arizona

Winslow: New High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 22.

California

El Monte: Columbia Grammar School Auditorium, Columbia and California Streets, 8 p. m., March 25.

Hermosa Beach: Church Edifice, Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue, 8 p. m., March 26.

Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, 4831 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., March 23.

Pasadena (First Church): Civic Auditorium, Green Street at Garfield Avenue, 8 p. m., March 22.

Redondo Beach: Union High School Auditorium, Diamond Street and Elena Avenue, 3 p. m., March 21.

San Francisco (Tenth Church): Civic Auditorium, Civic Center, Larkin and Grove Streets, 8 p. m., March 26.

San Jacinto (auspices Society, Hemet): San Jacinto Grammar School Auditorium 3 p. m., March 21.

San Mateo: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 26.

Colorado

Colorado Springs: Church Edifice, North Cascade Avenue and Boulder Street, 8 p. m., March 26.

Denver (Joint lecture): Paramount Theater 12:10 p. m., March 22 and 23.

Englewood: Englewood High School, 3600 Block South Broadway, 8 p. m., March 25.

Greeley: High School Auditorium, Fourteenth Avenue, 8 p. m., March 25.

Longmont: High School Auditorium, North Main Street, 3 p. m., March 21.

Illinois

Belleville: Township High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 21.

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., March 23.

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., March 26.

Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium, Michigan Avenue at Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., March 25.

Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., March 22.

Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 West Grace Street, 8 p. m., March 23.

Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., March 26.

Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Building, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., March 25.

Decatur: Masonic Temple, West William and Church Streets, 8 p. m., March 22.

East St. Louis: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 25.

Edwardsville: Edwardsville High School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., March 21.

Hoopeston: Universalist Church, 3 p. m., March 21.

Jerseyville: Church Edifice, 400 South Washington Street, 8 p. m., March 23.

Kewanee: Congregational Church, First and Tremont Streets, 3 p. m., March 21.

Princeton: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 22.

Urbana: Urbana High School, 8 p. m., March 21.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Third Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., March 22.

Iowa

Denison: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 26.

Kansas

Hiawatha: Memorial Auditorium, Utah Street, 8 p. m., March 26.

Massachusetts

Chelsea: Universalist Church, Cary and Clark Avenues, 8 p. m., March 26.

Michigan

Ann Arbor: Masonic Temple, South Fourth Avenue, 8 p. m., March 25.

Detroit (Third Church): State Theater, 2111 Woodward Avenue, 1 p. m., March 26. Radiocast Station WXYZ, 1340 kilocycles.

Minneapolis

Minneapolis (Fourth Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 21.

Mississippi

Clarksdale: Elizabeth Dorr Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 22

Missouri

Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Wornall Road and Sixty-sixth Street Terrace, 8 p. m., March 22.

Montana

Billings: Church Edifice, Burlington Avenue and Division Street, 8 p. m., March 22.

Butte: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 23.

Nebraska

Hastings: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 26.

Nebraska City: First Methodist Church, Eleventh Street and First Avenue, 3 p. m., March 21.

New Jersey

Highland Park (auspices First Church, New Brunswick): Franklin Junior High School, Montgomery Street and Fifth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 26.

Hoboken: Joseph F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 25.

Trenton: Junior High School No. 3, 3:30 p. m., March 21.

New Mexico

Carlsbad: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 21.

New York

East Aurora: Aurora Theater, 3:15 p. m., March 21.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., March 23.

North Dakota

Fargo: Auditorium, Senior High School, 8 p. m., March 25

Ohio

Cleveland Heights: Cleveland Heights High Schol Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 22.

Kent: Roosevelt High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 21.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City (First Church): Warner Theater, 12 m., March 25.

Pawhuska: Duncan Hotel Club Rooms, 8:15 p. m., March 25.

Stillwater: Church Auditorium, Seventh Avenue and Duncan Street, 3 p. m., March 21.

Oregon

Klamath Falls: Freemont School Auditorium, 715 High Street, 8 p. m., March 25.

Portland (Fifth Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 23.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Church Building, 4720 Leiper Street, Frankford, 8 p. m., March 22.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Goodwyn Institute, Madison Avenue and Third Street, 8 p. m., March 23.

Texas

Dallas (First Church): Church Edifice, Browder and Cadiz Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 26.

Fort Worth (Second Church): Paschal High School Auditorium, College and Cannon Avenues, evening, March 27.

Waco: South Junior High School, 805 South Eighth Street, 8 p. m., March 22.

Utah

Salt Lake City (First Church): Rainbow Ballroom, 41 East Fifth South, 8 p. m., March 25.

Washington

Seattle (First Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth Avenue and East Denny Way, 8 p. m., March 22.

Wisconsin

La Crosse: State Teachers College, Seventeenth and State Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 23.

Madison—(Organization at University of Wisconsin): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 315 Wisconsin Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 23.

Christian Science Services on Radio

All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston — The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on April 4, 11; May 2, 9; June 6, 13; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc) and 7 p. m. (6.04 mc), on April 4, May 2, June 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on April 4, May 2, June 6.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 21, 28; **Brooklyn**—First Church, April 4, 11, 18, 25.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on March 21, April 18, May 16.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on March 21, 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on April 4, May 2, June 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on March 28; April 11, 25; May 9, 23.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on March 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on March 28, April 25, May 23.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOX, 1250kc, on March 21, 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on April 4, May 2, June 6.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on March 21, 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Shackled Mississippi Rolls Tamely Into Gulf of Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 10—The flood crest which rolled over the sea walls in the Ohio basin and put sections of Louisville and Cincinnati deep under water has slipped quietly by New Orleans. It attracted little attention save from the technical men who are commenting on the accuracy of their forecasts and the unshaken solidity with which the levees holding the river, flume-like, above the land, have stood the pressure.

So far as the people of the lower Mississippi Valley are concerned—and this is the section which in former years has borne the great calamities of flood periods, for this main river trunk carries the drainage runoff of the entire valley, spreading over an area of 1,250,000 square miles—the net result has been the speeding to an earlier completion of the flood control works determined upon but not yet finished. "Faced by the flood, we finished them in time to control it," said Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of engineers, United States Army, here on an inspection trip a few days ago.

The flood crest here was slightly above 19 feet, about two feet lower than the 1927 crest. The volume of water passing the city was about 1,200,000 cubic feet a second, as compared with 1,360,000 then. The spillway above the city, operated for the first time this year, has functioned to hair's breadth of the engineers' calculations, according to General Markham. This emergency outlet is discharging 210,000 cubic feet a second into Lake Pontchartrain, which connects with the Gulf of Mexico, lowering the flood height at New Orleans at least a foot. Its rated capacity is 250,000 second feet, which is 90,000 feet more than the downpouring of Niagara Falls.

Another flood control development in the lower river has proved itself in a striking manner, according to General Markham. This is the system of cut-offs which army engineers made in the tangled nest of bends between Arkansas City and Natchez. A cut-off is a shortening of the river by cutting a straight channel through a peninsula formed by the twisting stream. The dozen cut-offs shorten this 372-mile stretch of river by 100 miles, and allow the gorged stream to empty its swollen current that much quicker into the gulf. This is the most audacious attack yet made on the river, the entire regimen of which, in this section has been changed. The cut-offs have reduced river heights by two feet or so.

"I am pleased beyond words with the showing in the lower valley," continued General Markham. "The 1937 flood is the greatest test the control works—as daring as they are original—have ever had. The plan begun under Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of engineers, and continued under me, stands completely vindicated. Flood control is no longer a theory, it is a fact. Neither is the Mississippi Valley from Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico in any danger now from the Ohio river flood, nor has it ever been. If the 'tourist' engineers and the other disaster-predicters had kept their mouths shut instead of talking about a subject of which they had no knowledge, there never would have been the wave of hysteria whic h swept over the valley recently. There was never the slightest foundation for such fears."

A record-breaking registration at the convention of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association, in New Orleans, while the flood was approaching the crest, was the bright aftermath of the "evacuate the valley" order which a few weeks earlier had thrown the river dwellers into an agony of apprehension.

Wheeler

(Continued from Page 1)

Max Lowenthal, have ferreted out the details of one of the most complete examples of pyramided control.

Bought Control at Auction

"The control of a vast railroad system was purchased at an auction," says the subcommittee, "and returned to the hands of Messrs. M. J. and O. P. Van Sweringen without investment by them, and, ultimately, upon the death of the second brother, was shifted to Mr. George A. Ball, a newcomer to the railroad business."

All this happened, says the report, quite oueside of all governmental regulation. Control of the rail empire was passed about from hand to hand without "the scrutiny of any governmental agency, state or federal, other than this subcommittee."

The committee raises two questions:

Is it wise to let "great systems held together by thin equity investment be passed from one hand to another without commission jurisdiction?"

Is it desirable to permit "great semi-public enterprises involving the investments of thousands of persons and the welfare of millions, to be managed by individuals who have themselves no appreciable financial interest in the properties they control?"

How Cake Was Baked

The Van Sweringen railroad empire in 1935 consisted of "three groups of superimposed layers." At the apex was the Vaness Company. This held control of the next holding company, the Alleghany Corporation, and the Alleghany Corporation held control in railroads, real estate developments and 200 lesser corporations. The Van Sweringens were hard pressed for funds and had pledged the stock with which they could control underlying companies with New York bankers, as collateral for three big bond issues.

The banks decided to auction this collateral and the Van Sweringens got the friendly services of Mr. Ball to rescue their controlling shares. Two days before the sale a new holding company, Midamerica Corporation, was set up to buy such portions of the collateral as carried control. As part of a parcel of collateral which Ball purchased for Midamerica were included shares of Alleghany common.

Midamerica entered these on its books at only $274,682, although they were actually the key to control of the whole great system. Their cost to Midamerica, according to the committee report "was less than 10 per cent of the market value."

Later the report shows the investment necessary to purchase control of the empire through stock ownership was "deftly reduced from $274,000 to $8250."

Lord of All He Surveyed

Mr. Ball wasn't a railroad man and he had come, almost inadvertently, into possession of an empire that would have made a good many real emperors jealous. But "Emperor Ball" did not even know the extent of his own dominions, according to the answers he made to the subcommittee on the witness stand, which are included in the report. These make somewhat amusing reading, but are intended to carry the grim moral of the report that control is now frequently being exercised by shoe-string management.

The committee finds that "by the pyramiding of holding companies, large aggregations of railroad properties can be acquired and dominated by individuals whose financial stake is small."

Under such circumstances what happens to the interests of smaller shareholders, to the employees? The committee report says:

"The interests not only of investors in such enterprises but those of employees, of shippers, of the traveling public, and of the innumerable other persons affected by the management and financing of the country's railroads are subject to the danger that, by the device of holding company pyramids, such control once acquired may be maladministered without restraint, except the self-restraint of a person who happens to have had some thousands of dollars and a certain amount of luck and ingenuity."

Wagner Case

(Continued from Page 1)

down by the court before it adjourned for two weeks. Justices will spend the fortnight working on opinions for announcement, March 29.

The new appeals involving the Wagner Labor Act were filed by Heller Brothers Company of Newcomerstown, Ohio; Brown Shoe Company of Vincenes, Ind.; Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., of San Francisco; Beaver Mills of Douglasville, Ga.; certain employees of eBaver Mills; A. C. Lawrence Leather Company of Peabody, Mass.; Cabot Manufacturing Company of Brunswick, Maine, and Hatfield Wire and Cable Company of Hillside and Hackettstown, N. J.

The court held that an employee of a municipal water works system was exempt from federal taxation. The decision was interpreted by a minority of the justices as barring taxation of possibly millions of employees of city, state and federal governments.

In a 7 to 2 opinion, delivered by Justice Sutherland, the tribunal upheld the contention of William Whitlock Brush, former chief engineer of New York City's bureau of water supply, that he did not have to pay a federal tax on his 1931 salary because he was engaged in a government function.

Tax experts expressed interest in the ruling to which Justices Roberts and Brandeis dissented. Justices Stone and Cardozo concurred in exempting Mr. Brush from taxation, but declined to express any views on the majority opinion reversal of two previous rulings.

It was rare for Justices Roberts and Brandeis to appear on the same side among dissenters. More usually, Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo vote together.

Referring to contentions that private corporations would be able and willing to operate the municipal water system, the majority opinion commented:

"If the State and city of New York be of opinion, as they evidently are, that the service should not be entrusted to private hands, but should be rendered by the city itself as an appropriate means of discharging its duty to protect the health, safety and lives of its inhabitants, we do not doubt that it may do so in the exercise of its essential governmental functions."

Justice Roberts, who wrote the reason and logic it is difficult to differentiate the present case from that of a private citizen who furnishes goods, performs work or renders service to a state or a municipality under a contract, or an officer or employee of a corporation which does the same."

"The importance of the case," he added, "arises out of the fact that the claimed exemption may well extend to millions of persons (whose work no wise differs from that of their fellows in private enterprise) who are employed by municipal subdivisions and districts throughout the nation and that, on the other hand, the powers of the states to tax may be inhibited in the case of hundreds of thousands of similar employees of Federal agencies of one sort or another."

Nastia Poliakova, Russian concert singer, lost in the Supreme Court today in her effort to obtain the right to sue the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (The French Line) in the New York state courts.

The high court refused to pass upon a judgment of the New York State Supreme Court which ruled the court could not take jurisdiction because both parties to the suit were aliens and the cause of action arose upon the high seas.

Nathan Lipson, Massachusetts gasoline dealer, won a review in the court in his effort to show that the Socony Vacuum Corporation and the Standard Oil Company of New York had violated the anti-trust laws in their operations in Massachusetts. The high court agreed to pass upon a judgment against Mr. Lipson by the First Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Lipson contended the oil companies made a practice of selling gasoline at wholesale prices lower to retailers who agreed to deal exclusively in thei rproducts than to those who would not agree. This practice, he told the court in his petition, violated the Clayton Act, prohibiting discrimination in price between purchasers.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 405 West 150th St., New York City.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 25c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CHEBEAGUE ISLAND, Casco Bay, Maine—Cottage furnished, living room, fireplace, 4 sleeping rooms, kitchen, electricity, bath, porch, double garage; near beach; available for entire season. W. W. JOHNSON, 43 College St., Portland, Maine.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City
Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social, Acting

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER—Experienced; dresses, coats; alterations; also remodeling; quick worker; 65 cents an hour; references. MacFarland, Audubon 3-2199, (N. Y. C.).

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ADAM & SCHOTT
296 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3553

FURNITURE FOR RENT

CHROMSTEEL upholstered divans and chairs in assorted colors; tables, desks, costumers; for exhibitions, style shows and parties. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston Capitol 3632.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, well recommended, Christian Scientist, with some nursing experience; to assist in established sanatorium for Christian Scientists. Box X-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK and waitress for year round private school in Connecticut; state age, experience and references; Christian Scientist preferred. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box W, Shelton, Conn.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractive office suitable for lady; practitioner; morning and afternoon hours; centrally located. Box 1293, Nat. Press Bldg.

OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS

CASH Paid for Your Old Jewelry
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT
We Sell All Makes
5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

PIANO TUNING

PIANO tuning and repairing, 36 years' experience. Phone 6845-W before 9 a. m. or after 6 p. m. or by mail. EDGAR B. BROWN, 1029 Hanover St., Manchester, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

EAST ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Semi-bungalow; nicest location in village; 6 rooms, hardwood floors, fireplace, sun porch, modern plumbing; large double garage. For further particulars write CHARLES DABINETT, 27½ Capital St., Auburn, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 78 Westland Ave., Apt. 10, near The Mother Church—Light, sunny rooms; elevator service; reasonable. Mrs. Parker. Tel. Com. 8567.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Large front room, 2nd floor; small rooms also; permanents or transients. Tel. COM. 9323.

N. Y. C., 416 W. 118th St., Apt. 53—Single, double, outside, southern exposure, elevator, kitchen privileges, near subway; $4-$8.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St., N. W.—Harmonious, well furnished rooms downtown, walking distance shopping and department districts; excellent meals.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Room for gentleman; pleasantly located, overlooking Rock Creek Park; near bus line. Adams 2375.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WANTED, refined, capable women who are interested in establishing a profitable business; commission. No Bone Corset Shop, 728 Little Bldg. Tel. Han. 1613. Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT mother's helper, generally useful in the home. Write Box P-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

COMPETENT Secretary, Bookkeeper—10 years experience; neat appearance. Call Dewey 9-0546, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SLIP COVERS

TAILORED to fit; smart fabrics; fine upholstery; antiques repaired. HOWARD K. HEATH, OL. 5-4768. 3467 Eastchester Rd., Bronx, N. Y.

SOLOISTS WANTED

FIRST CHURCH of Christ, Scientist, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.—Immediate audition; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Music Committee.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGING Correct diction, speaking; private-class ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie, Col. 5-5800, 10 W. 61st St., N. Y. C. Students broadcasting commercial programs.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City. Room 503. Chick. 4-4408.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

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A GREATER STERN & CO 7th & MARKET STS

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"A Supreme Fuel for Every Need"
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Dial 3-3119

U. S. and Britain Reduce Visa Fees

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—Great Britain and the United States concluded an agreement today for the mutual reduction of visa fees from $10 to $2.

The British Government took under consideration last July a recommendation that the charges be reduced or eliminated, even without United States reciprocation.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

MULLIN'S
A Great Store—In a Great City
The Official Boy Scout Store of Delaware and the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula
SIXTH and MARKET

IN WILMINGTON
The Store of Famous Makes
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LEWISTON

Good Shoes for the Entire Family at

Maynards' Boot Shop

180 LISBON STREET

"The Store of Friendly Service"

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For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Saluting Navy Blue

Fashion places navy foremost again for Spring. You will still find it one of your best friends. Our navy blue suits, coats, dresses and costumes are young, gay and flattering. Every woman can wear them — and wear them with an air.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.

PORTLAND, MAINE

HEIRLOOMS MODERNIZED

Forgotten in your jewelry case are many old pieces which we can modernize into smart, modern jewelry. Also, among your jewelry probably are articles which, repaired by us, would be as attractive as new. Look through your jewel case now. Then stop in for our suggestions.

Carter Brothers Co.

Jewelers

521 CONGRESS STREET

Easter Approaches

Hence, we'll gladly reserve your EASTER HAMS for you —just the brand—just the size you prefer. All CHIPMAN QUALITY.

Lyman B. Chipman, Inc.

PORTLAND, MAINE

Fascinating

ZIRCON JEWELRY

J. A. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.

Our stock offers attractive rings, pins, bracelets. We invite inspection.

J. A. MERRILL & CO.

Jewelers Since 1851

503 Congress Street

LAMEY-WELLEHAN

The Florsheim and Arch Preserver Shoes

for Men and Women

539 CONGRESS STREET

Randall & McAllister

Anthracite Coal Bituminous

Distributors for Maine

D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's

630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.

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SOUTH PORTLAND

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New England Coke Fuel Oils

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SMARTER CLOTHES

at Lower Prices

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS

"Food for Fabrics"

Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association

Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.

"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

Singing a Song of

Spring Hats

Lines complete in the new colors, materials and styles, attractively priced. Gifts for Easter and Every Occasion

THE FRIENDLY SHOP

89 NO. STATE ST. PHONE 1816

HALL BROS. CO.

Distributor of FORD *Products*

FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL

Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery

TELEPHONE 1100

JACKMAN & LANG

INSURANCE

of All Kinds

2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Bridge & Byron

PRINTERS

11 WARREN ST. CONCORD, N.H.

While Shopping Drop in at the

St. Clair Candy Shoppe

for a light lunch

Also Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies

9 PLEASANT ST. CONCORD N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

GROCERIES

Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods

The Economy Store
The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store

ENDICOTT FURNITURE CO.

Complete House Furnishers

CASH or CHARGE

1 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Corner Pleasant Street

TENNEY COAL CO. HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS

GULF FUEL OILS

COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL

Tel. 3200

HARPER METHOD

is a specialized service . . . a beauty system far different from the usual.

A visit to our shop will convince you.

Harper Method Shop

4 PARK STREET Phone 2301

DUSTIN & SMITH

Insurance

is our business

May We Serve You

88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Colburn's Spanish Villa

CHOICE FOOD
SODA FOUNTAIN
Unexcelled Service

32 North Main Street

Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised

WILBUR COON SHOES

TONKIN & FRASER

63 NORTH MAIN STREET

Would you like to know how a life insurance contract may help you?

Let me share with you what I have learned about it.

FRED COLTON

77 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 414

New SUITS HERE

Present a pleasurable silhouette . . . clipped and precise . . . but daintily feminine!

HARRY G. EMMONS

Metropolitan Coal Co.

Pittston Coal
Clearcoal
New England Coke
King Philip Soft Coal

29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

HOYT FUNERAL SERVICE

CONCORD, N. H. TEL. 33

Lady Assistant

Hoyt-Ranney Funeral Service

PENACOOK, N. H. TEL. 38

DOVER

See our special bargains in our Cleaning Up Sale.

MORRILL BUILDING

H. E. HUGHES

WILLIAMS OILOMATIC HEATING

JAMES K. HORNE

56 Summer St., Dover, N. H.

Where to Get 'blue coal' at

E. J. YORK'S

Phone Dover 1000
Office 6 Locust St.

Dealer in

Lumber, Builders' Supplies and Coal

HOOZ'S APPAREL SHOPPE

370 CENTRAL AVE.

Mrs. Hooz's has just returned from NEW YORK with a full line of SPRING COATS, SUITS and DRESSES of the newest shades. Also a new line of COTTON DRESSES. Come in and look around without obligation to buy.

Shop Early for Your

EASTER HAT DRESS and ACCESSORIES

We Are Ready

MRS. E. J. MICHEL

MORRILL BLDG.

Washington Fruit Store

(C. KAOILLIERY, Prop.)

113 WASHINGTON ST.

FRUIT, ICE CREAM, CANDY, NUTS, SODAS, TONICS, LIGHT LUNCHES

SPECIAL LOT

LADIES' HEAVY SILK SERVICE WEIGHT HOSE

IRREGULARS OF $1.39 quality only

69c Pair

376 CENTRAL AVE., DOVER, N. H.

It Pays to Trade at **ROSS'**

Kuppenheimer Clothes

Bostonian Shoes

Arrow Shirts

Lothrops-Farnham Co.

HANSON CORNER

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAISONETTE FROCKS

The lovely new spring line has a gaiety of color, a snappiness of style and an appropriateness for all occasions. Every frock is guaranteed to be absolutely satisfactory. For appointment and demonstration call

Mrs. Roscoe Chipman Phone 371

SUN DRY

108 MANCHESTER ST. PHONE 3520-W

G. F. St. Lawrence & Son

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

Refrigerators, Stoves, Radios and Fixtures

203 HANOVER STREET PHONE 7885

HAM?

Swift Premium Hams, Boned and Rolled. None Better

Steele's Service Store

815 Chestnut 756 Elm
Phone 296 Phone 4567

CRAFTSMAN Press INCORPORATED

24-Hour Service

557 PINE STREET

Books Stationery

Goodman's Bookstore

25 Hanover Street

Stache

FLORIST

Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order

683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

For New and Artistic

FRAMING

We Develop Your Pictures

A. H. WOODMAN CO.

93-95 Manchester Street Phone 2610

GIVE A RING

We have such a lovely assortment. Engagement, wedding, fancy stone or signets. Do come see them.

Dependable Jewelers

GEO. E. PEARSON CO.

926 ELM STREET

MRS. EDNA B. SARGENT

Beauty Parlor

Make an appointment now so you will be sure to have a lovely wave or new PERMANENT for EASTER.

MR. E. M. SARGENT

Expert Plumber

Bathroom and Kitchen Supplies
Oil Burners

446 HALL STREET PHONE 3726-W

Green Acres Farm Dairy

Pasteurized and Raw Milk

268 South Mammouth Road
PHONE 3294

"Quality and Service"

The Best in Easter Hams

R. HECKER & CO.

191 Douglas Street Phone 2130

NASHUA

GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.

Avoid the Rush

HAVE YOUR *EASTER GARMENTS Cleaned Now*

8 WATER ST. TEL. 170

Nashua Auto Company, Inc.

Sales Ford Service

Telephone 1179
283 Main Street

Socony Products—Featuring Mobilgas

PORTSMOUTH

Cleansers — Dyers

Quick Service—Quality Work

HALPRIN & SON

65 Daniels Street (corner Penhallow)
Tel. 396

Spring Straws

They're all here—Rough and Smooth Straws, Bumper Brims, Bretons, Sailors, Little Turbans and larger Brims.

Prices start at $1.95.

KATHRYN H. MARDEN

10 MARKET SQUARE

Consolidation Coal COMPANY

Distributors of

"Consolidation Clean Coal"

35 Pleasant St. Office Opp. P. O.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH

A distinctive establishment . . . offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night:

TRafalgar 7-6200

THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Inc.
Broadway at 66th Street, N. Y.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

FRASCH

CONFECTIONERY STORE

(Established in 1865)

Homemade Cakes and Pastries
Candies, Ice Cream
Favors for special occasions, such as: Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day and Easter.

170 THAMES STREET Tel. 886

Wm. Goodman & Son

Agents for Interwoven Socks

TEL. 827
361 THAMES ST.

Attractive Spring Hats

Reasonably Priced

GRACE L. VARS

160 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 761

PROVIDENCE

'blue coal'

Providence Domestic Coke
Fuel Oils

Turks Head Coal Co.

48 CUSTOM HOUSE ST. GASPEE 4680

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage

SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service

"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.

High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils

Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

L. Loses & Co.

A Nice Place to Shop After All

NEW SPRING ARRIVALS in All Departments

Tel. 861 916 Main St., Lynchburg, Va.

MILLNER'S

THE SHOPPING CENTER

Look forward to Spring with Millner's Mid-Season's Fashions

TELEPHONE 3040

BIBEE'S

Lynchburg's Own Chain

Groceries — Choice Meats

CRUTCHFIELD'S

Cleaners and Dyers

Telephones 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

DOYLE *Florist*

(Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association)

Flowers according to Doyle

Telephone 892 708 Main St.

White Star Steam Laundry

TELEPHONE 812

We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades

We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

THE LYNCHBURG GARAGE

Storage

We Sell AMOCO Gas

Washing, Greasing and Mechanical Service

Service, 'Phone 598
Taxi, 'Phone 596 600 Church St.

NEWPORT NEWS

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1868

HUELLER'S

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

FALCONER'S

3111 WASHINGTON AVENUE

Roger & Gallet products sold here also complete stock of other well-known toilet goods.

NORFOLK

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.

111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25442

A Good Place to Buy Flowers

Royal Silver Mfg. Co., Inc.

PLATING BUSINESS

Silver, Nickel, Cromium and Copper Plating

Old Silverware Repaired and Made Like New

COLONIAL and 22nd STREET
Phone 24435

The Norfolk Stationery Company

INCORPORATED

Lithographers, Engravers and Printers

COMMERCIAL STATIONERS AND OFFICE OUTFITTERS

PHONE 44384 113 BROOKE AVENUE

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

The Ewart Cafeterias

112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET

112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
822 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY

927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

You Can Pay for What You Buy Bye and Bye

SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers

Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON

Let Us Help You Select a

MEMORIAL

of Refinement and Simplicity

Henwood and Wilson

413 S. Cherry St.
Dial 27340 RICHMOND, VA.

You'll Find SMART

EASTER OUTFITS

Moderately Priced at

KAUFMAN'S

FOURTH AND BROAD, RICHMOND, VA.

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS

Bush Flora Shoe Co.

Sole Agents for

Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also

Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

STANLEY'S

FIRST QUALITY FOODS

Monitor Advertised Products Carried

Campbell's Soups, Cocomalt, Grape-Nuts
Heinz Products, Quaker Oats

110 GRANDIN ROAD

LAZARUS

Millinery of originality and style

See the Newest Spring Styles in

MILLINERY and YOUTHFUL APPAREL

810 SOUTH JEFFERSON STREET

FURNITURE

Interior Decorations

Reid and Cutshall

209-11 W. CAMPBELL AVE.

B. FORMAN SONS

Correct Dress for Women

ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

O. J. Morrison Stores Co.

"West Virginia's Economy Centers"

LOCATED IN

CHARLESTON	HUNTINGTON
CLARKSBURG	LOGAN
CLENDENIN	MORGANTOWN
FAIRMONT	RIPLEY
GRAFTON	SPENCER
WEST UNION	POINT PLEASANT

ONE COAT COVERS NU-ENAMEL

Henry A. Spencer

PLUMBING, HEATING, WIRING

432 W. PIKE ST. TELEPHONE 199

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL
$500,000.00

The Elaine Shoppe

223 MAIN ST.
Clarksburg, W. Va.

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery

"CANDYLAND"

HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM

TASTY SANDWICHES

352 West Pike Street

Cut Flowers Potted Plants

MADISON MINES

FLORIST

Greenhouses, 512 Milford St. Tel. 885

HUNTINGTON

Brown's apparel

WOMEN ●● MISSES ●● JUNIORS

946 FOURTH AVENUE

THE KIDDIE CORNER

"A Shop for your Children"

THE STYLE SHOP

Snappy Stylish Smart

COATS • DRESSES

TENTH STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

Man Tailored Women's Suits and Coats

Visit

Rainbow Gardens

for Tasty Food and Confections

1st Huntington National Bank Arcade
Phone 9858

J. Miller - Arch Preserver

for Women

Nunn-Bush

for Men

FOARD & HARWOOD

915 FOURTH AVENUE

Canada

'ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M. 2866, 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIGGLY WIGGLY

ALBERTA LAUNDRY

Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers

Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"

6c per pound

PHONE R 2051

730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS'

GROCETERIA LTD.

"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS

We Have a Full Range of

COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING

KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.

Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W Calgary

Hudson's Bay Company

When in Calgary

Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"

PHONE M 83

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER

"Always Something New"

Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers

Miss Miller's Hat Shop

803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.

DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS

City Hall Corner

Finest Dairy Products

CO-OP MILK and CREAM

NUMAID BUTTER

Phone M-5426 for Service

EDMONTON

Hudson's Bay Company

When in Edmonton, follow that good old western custom, and make your headquarters at the "Bay."

SMARTER FASHIONS

at moderate prices

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Lumber and Millwork

The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive

Your complete satisfaction is our objective

W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. Limited

109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

TEMPLEMAN BROS

Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating

Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing

10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

DUNCANS

— Ladywear —

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

You Can Do Better at Duncans

Thornton & Perkins

Quality Upholstering and Draperies

Direct Importers

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store

Quality Shoes That Are New

X-Ray fitting on all purchases.

Sterling Shoes Ltd.

10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

'ALBERTA

EDMONTON (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27181, 9 to 12 daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RADIANT

WOOD and COAL

Sand and Gravel

9549 118 Avenue Ph. 73244

WERNER'S 50c TAXI

Ph. 82552

PORTRAITS of DISTINCTION

McDermid Studios LIMITED

10133 101 Street
Edmonton, Alberta

C. I. L.

A better paint for every purpose made by Canadian Industries Limited.

Sold Exclusively by

J. A. WERNER HARDWARE Co. LIMITED

Est. 1906. 10139 99 St. Phone 22230

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

ZORIC

ODORLESS DRY CLEANING

new METHOD CLEANERS · · LAUNDERERS

Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

PIGGLY WIGGLY TURN TO QUALITY TURN TO ECONOMY

Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd. Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670

Women's Man Tailored SUITS

Made to Measure

In Smart Men's Wear Fabrics

Delivery within two weeks

$35

Women's Coats, *Second Floor*

Launderers Dry Cleaners

For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Rumford's

Phone · · · 86311

RED & WHITE STORES

Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited

Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

A black business handled white

Jubilee Coal Co., Ltd

236 Osborne Street

W. E. MacNamara, Manager Ph. { Bus. 42 871 / Res. 404 150

"By every test the very best"

CITY DAIRY

Limited

MILK CREAM BUTTER

Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

BETTER MILLINERY

at Lower Prices

The Rose Hat Shop

265 Kennedy St., near Portage Ave.

Complete Stock of Smart New Styles

Helen B. McBride

MILLINER

A Smart Display of Berets, Pillboxes, Sailors—in the new Meteor straws.

Prices and Styles to Suit Everyone

471½ PORTAGE AVENUE PHONE 71 618

SHOES *from* **AFFLECKS**

Men's, Women's, Children's Shoes

MANAGER

STAN. WESTMACOTT

319 PORTAGE AVENUE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3328 Daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.

Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream

GARFIELD 2134

"WHY TAKE CHANCES"

Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm". Eighty-two years of successful business career.

HOWARD BROS. EST. 1854

53 REBECCA ST.

Just Phone Baker 4613

For Insured and Guaranteed

DRY CLEANING

TRY

A. Parker & Son

CLEANERS AND DYERS

184 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone B 4615

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EASTER SPECIAL

At this season of the year you want to look your best—the easiest way to bring this about is to send your spring garments to us and they will be returned

Just Like New

At present we are specializing on

Ladies' Spring Dresses
Ladies' Spring Top-Coats
Ladies' Swagger-Suits
Ladies' White Flannel Coats
Men's 3-Piece Suits
Men's Top-Coats
Men's White Flannels
Men's Felt Hats

Aylmer Steam Laundry

and

Dry Cleaners

487 Richmond St. Met. 5100

ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

Cliff Robinson

Quality Meats, Provisions

For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:

202 Dundas	Met 7111
613 Dundas	Fair 970
729 Richmond	Met 167
77 Wharncliffe	Met 4568

Cairncross' The Chemists

FAMOUS FOR FINE

PERFUMES

Cheaper in Canada

Six Dependable Stores

Most Complete Stock at

399 RICHMOND ST. MET. 14

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

CUMMING'S

PROSPERITY SALE

A real opportunity for men, young men and boys to replenish their wardrobes at special prices.

CUMMING *The Clothier*

248 Dundas Street, LONDON
Stores also at Stratford and Galt

COURTESY— SERVICE— SATISFACTION

at

Smallman & Ingsam Limited

"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

DELICIOUS

Canada Bread

OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods

DELIVERED FRESH DAILY

E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

MID-WINTER SALE

Everything for your feet

226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

Middlesex Motors Ltd.

Ford

50 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."

447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1848

SEE NEXT PAGE

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as the Furniture House of Western Ontario
226-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1179

OTTAWA

DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa — Limited Q 500

McINTOSH & WATTS
Queen 4049
245 Bank Street
China Glass Gifts Cutlery Kitchenware

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
FUEL MERCHANTS
Dustproof Coal and Coke
Q. 6800 234 Bank Street

Shepard
TAXI SERVICE
94 Slater St. Q. 4000

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy 7298.
8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DRESSMAKING
Specializing in Evening Wear
Suits—Coats—Dresses for all occasions
EDNA POTTER
4 ST. CLAIR W., Room 3 MO. 6258

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
503 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

Ford
MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

Madge Harrison's
Corset Salon
9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Evenings by Appointment
42 Bloor St. East MIdway 5983

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAMILTON AVE. KINGSDALE 3007

VIOLET GORDON
ARTISTIC GIFTS
FRESH EGGS
ASK
MISS H. MARSHALL
For your favorite book advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
8 WINDSOR AVE. (BEACH) HO. 9654

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

SPRING THINGS will look better over
Woolnough Foundations and Flexees
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
Open Evenings Except Wednesday
32 Bloor W. RA. 2129

Belyea Bros. LIMITED
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service
Service Anytime, Anywhere

BUDGET BUNDLE
12 lbs. $1.49
Everything fully finished including housedresses and regular shirts. Must be half flat work—no curtains or dress shirts. Additional lbs 12c.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Joyous Easter Gifts
Easter Gift-giving turns out to be sheer recreation, relaxation, exhilaration!—if you pack up your gift problems and bring them to
LINDSAY STUDIOS
48 BLOOR ST. WEST TORONTO

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users
PHONE US TO CALL

WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE
Limited
J. A. WEAR, Manager
NEW FUNERAL HOME
2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.
Phones HO. 8721 and 7805
Lady Attendant

RUTH McDOUGALL
Town and Country Wear
46 AVENUE ROAD TORONTO CANADA
Randolph 3333

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

WINDSOR

Look Chic and Feel Chic
In a graceful and flattering Wool Cape Model in new Spring colors. Or a stunning three-piece suit with a beautifully tailored swagger coat at
C. H. SMITHS CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-3456

Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant:
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

Millinery
Imported and hand-made models.
MISS A. BRYDEN
MRS. E. McMURDIE
Blouses and Lingerie
1315 Wyandotte St. E., Corner Hall

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 2636
9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Montreal's Quality Store for Men"
BURBERRY COATS
for Ladies and Gentlemen
English Haberdashery
Hats, Shoes and Clothes
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear
● Men's Clothing and Furnishings
● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

SPRING FURS
FUR STORAGE
and
REMODELLING
A. PICHET
2170 ST. CATHERINE ST. W. WI. 6111

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

charlotte *Gowns*
New York Dresses Exclusively
Priced from $11.75 to $19.50
1353 Greene Av., nr. Sherbrooke
Westmount FI. 7773

SILVER FOXES
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Psalm 41

The Succor of Integrity

(Wisdom Literature)

Sometime during the period of the prophets, or early in the Wisdom period, this beatitude came into expression. During the early days of the monarchy there was very little recognition of social justice or the assumption of the responsibilities attendant upon it.

With the early prophets, Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, and Micah, came the great emphasis upon the responsibility of the privileged classes toward the underprivileged. This theme was an outstanding one with these prophets and left its stamp even upon the highly ceremonial and legalized age following the exile.

The Wisdom writers made many practical applications of the fundamentals of social justice in their writings, but it is with some surprise that the theme is handled as it is in this psalm. Here is again the familiar subject of trouble and its relief. But a new basis of relief is presented: The one in trouble admits that his difficulty is of his own making—"Heal my soul; for I have sinned against thee."

And now on what basis is the relief manifested? As a rule the confession or acknowledgment of sin is the basis of healing. But here it is on the basis of his consideration for the poor:

> "Blessed is he that considereth the poor:
> The Lord will deliver him in time of trouble."
>
> * * *
>
> "And as for me, thou upholdest me in mine integrity,
> And settest me before thy face for ever."

Perhaps the great emphasis placed upon social justice in this psalm, was an attempt upon the part of the poet to bring it again to the attention of the people and to show its high rating as a fundamental virtue.

The simple doxology which closes the psalm (v. 13) indicates the end of Book I of the arrangement of the psalms as prepared by the post-exilic scribes.

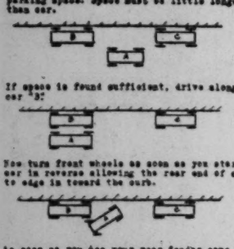
Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Ease in Parking

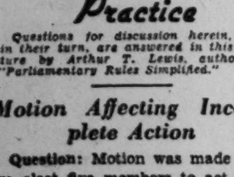
Let your car be "A"

Measure space for car by stopping it opposite parking space. Space must be little longer than car.

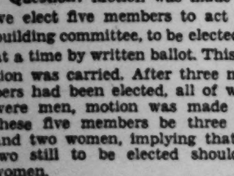


If space is found sufficient, drive alongside car "B"

Now turn front wheels as soon as you start car in reverse allowing the rear end of car to edge in toward the curb.



As soon as you see your rear fender come in line with the front fender of car "C" turn your front wheels quickly so as to bring the front out of your car to the curb.



Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

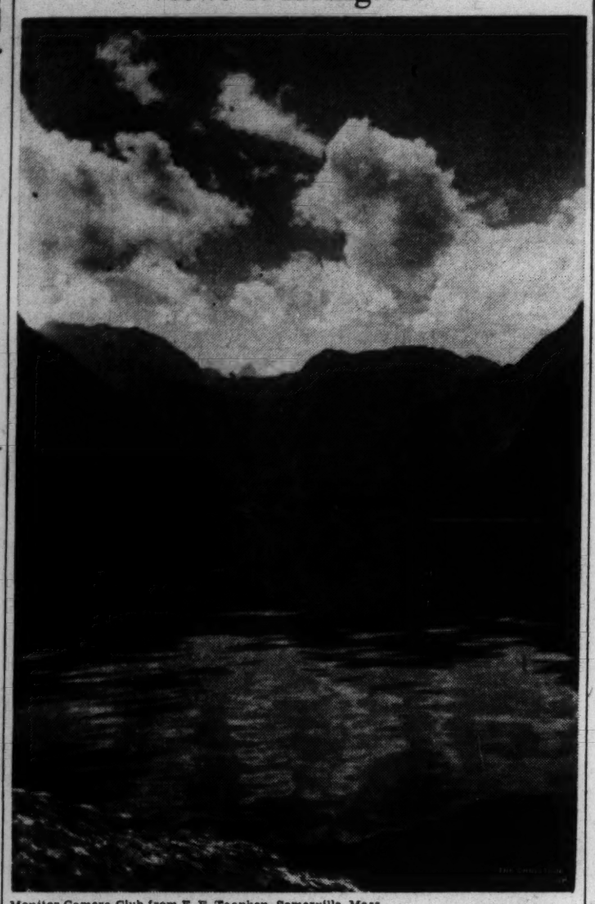
Motion Affecting Incomplete Action

Question: Motion was made that we elect five members to act as a building committee, to be elected one at a time by written ballot. This motion was carried. After three members had been elected, all of which were men, motion was made that these five members be three men and two women, implying that the two still to be elected should be women.

It was ruled that this last motion was out of order at this time, that it would necessitate starting the election all over again. Was this motion out of order? And if so, why?

Answer: In the writer's opinion, the motion was in order. Nothing in the original motion would have prevented the election of women. A motion affecting that part of the previous action which had not been completed would seem permissible. It could be legitimately argued, however, that it would take a two-thirds vote to adopt it, since, technically, the effect is to change or amend something already adopted; and this comes under the same restrictions as the motion to rescind, which requires a two-thirds vote unless previous notice is given.

Views of Konigssee—



Monitor Camera Club from E. F. Taapken, Somerville, Mass.

A Placid Scene in Bavaria, Germany's Most Southern State

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Graterford, Penna., reader shares the following cryptographic remarks. The asterisk (*) denotes a capital letter.

IMETUZSFAZ'E ITUFQ

IMETQD IAYMZ IMETQP

*IMETUZSFAZ'E ITUFQ

IMUEF ITUXQ *IMETUZSFAZ

IQZF *IQEF.

Factual Figuring

To the number of surfaces to a cube——add the number of points to pica type——; subtract the number of raised dots forming the letter "L" in the Braille alphabet——; multiply by the number of leaves on a Trillium——; and divide by the number of strings on a banjo. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Would you rather read or talk? Here's an opportunity to change from one to the other. Following the usual rules, change READ to TALK in 5 moves.

Phonetic Rebus

A Waterbury, Conn., reader shares this one, which represents in phonetic rebus form the name of a city in Massachusetts.

WPTOORK TVPKGA L

Fun With Synonyms

Ten more words with their synonyms to start off the week. The first has been checked as usual:

1	acute	earnest	
2	fearless	inherent	
3	cautious	shrewd	1
4	amicable	consistent	
5	cogent	exact	
6	sincere	estimable	
7	compatible	forcible	
8	intrinsic	circumspect	
9	precise	friendly	
10	creditable	undaunted	

(Answers Appear on This Page

Quotation For Today

TEST the gold in fire, and the friend in distress.—SWEDISH PROVERB.

Brevities

New Yorker: The Administration is trying to think up some way to discourage foreigners from making investments here. Well, there are lots of college graduates around town who are awfully good at not selling bonds.

Judge: The man who invented the white stripe in the middle of the road has been given a medal. We understand the committee is now searching for the fellow who stays on his side of it.

San Francisco Chronicle: One of the grimmer sides of unemployment is a shortage of seating facilities. Literally, millions are still without chairs to strike in.

Current Events Quiz

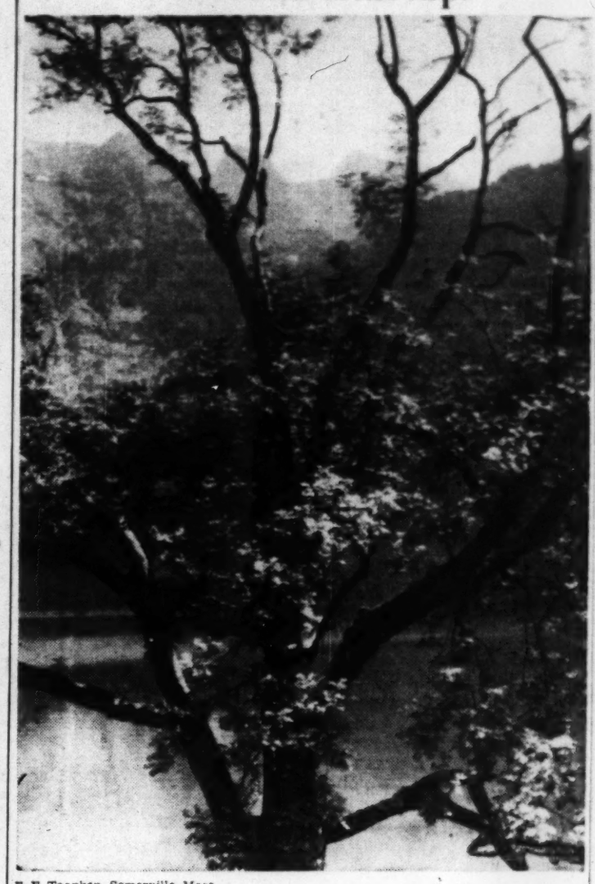
A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. Will the overseas visitor attending the coronation find adequate accommodations?
2. What sum was expended by American housewives for food and groceries during 1936?
3. Why was compulsory voting and registration voted down in Canada?
4. Has Ireland been drawn into Europe's rearmament race?
5. Who was the first witness to appear before the Senate Judiciary Committee and ask for a change in the Supreme Court?
6. Who recently bought the first commercial round-the-world air tickets? What was the cost of his fare?
7. Is aircraft defense an important educational subject in Germany?
8. To what extent has the purchasing power of the average American citizen increased during the year ending Feb. 1?
9. What circumstances have caused $1,141,000,000 in foreign gold to flow into the United States during 1936?
10. How soon does the British Government plan to start experimental flights in preparation for proposed North American air service?
11. How will Amelia Earhart's round-the-world flight differ from similar flights?
12. How many Italian soldiers are fighting with the Spanish insurgent forces?
13. What three arguments, leveled against his proposal to change the Supreme Court, did President Roosevelt seek to answer in his recent fireside talk?
14. Why has France placed part of its naval and aerial units on uninterrupted duty?
15. How many warships does Britain plan to have under construction by the end of the year?
16. What was the substance of New York's recently defeated child labor law?
17. What finally happened to the Spanish Government freighter Mar Cantabrico, which raced out of New York March 6, just ahead of congressional action to prevent her munitions cargo from reaching Spain?
18. Why was Dr. Townsend, old-age pension sponsor, ordered to pay a $100 fine and serve a 30-day jail sentence?
19. Has the General Motors strike been definitely settled?
20. What three senators of the President's own party joined together in an attack on his proposal to reorganize the Supreme Court?

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page.

Sunbonnet Sue

—in the Bavarian Alps



E. F. Taapken, Somerville, Mass.

Heavily Wooded Mountains Lie to the Northeast and Northwest, With the Snow-Covered Alps to the South

In Lighter Vein

Dictated but Not Read

"But I thought—" began the typist, meekly.

"It's not your business to think," snapped the manager. "Just you take down what I say, word for word, and keep your own ideas to yourself."

So that afternoon the following letter was brought to him to sign:

"Dear Mr. Browne—Write it with an 'e.' Pure swank—his father was a gardener. With regard to your letter, of whatever date it was, I can quote you the following prices. Hi! Thompson! It's that outsider Browne. How much shall we stick on? Twenty per cent? Make it 30? Righto. Thirty dollars a ton. Awaiting your esteemed order, I am, yours truly. That's settled him."—Montreal Star.

His Demand

A prominent politician who had just taken part in an election where the voting was found to be illegal, was called up on the telephone one day and informed that he was the father of triplets.

Becoming greatly excited, he shouted into the receiver: "I demand a recount!"

The Rule

It was told of a sage that one day, after the fashion of his school, he was questioned, "Master, what is the test of good manners?"

"It is being able to put up pleasantly with bad ones," was the quick reply.—Providence Journal.

The Next Step

"My husband has invented a perpetual motion machine."

"And does it work?"

"Yes, but now he's trying to invent something to stop the thing."

You Know the Kind!

"Ever find Utopia?"

"No, but I've had booklets from there."—Philadelphia Onquirer.

Similes

Here are a few of the best similes collected by Mr. F. J. Wilstach:

"As out of date as the rustle of a skirt."

"As disconnected as the dictionary."

"As certain as applause at a professional matinee."

"As useless as a crossword puzzle that has been solved."

"As worthless as a campaign poster the day after election."—Montreal Herald.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Names of Famous Men And Women in 3 Minutes

This is a game the grown-ups enjoy as much as the children. Each player gets a pencil and a sheet of paper. A watch is placed on the middle of the table, and one of the players opens a book. The first letter on the page is chosen. "J," he announces, and all pencils begin to run over the sheets.

Three minutes pass quickly, and some children have long lists of names to read aloud, some have shorter ones; but all have remembered some. Now each in turn reads his names aloud and those that all have in common are stricken out.

The winner is the one with the most names. This may be the result:

Edith—Jefferson, Jackson, Johnson, James, John.

Emily — Jonathan, Jerome, John, James.

Peter (has found all his names in the Bible)—Jacob, Job, Jesus, Joel, Joshua, Jonah, Jeroboam, Jonathan, Judas, John, James, Jairus.

—Mrs. Natalie A., Athens, Greece.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Friend in Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado Springs, Colo.

A neighborhood drug store had been entered, and money belonging to the proprietor was missing. Many neighbors called to hear the particulars and to voice their regrets. Among these was Leonard, who lived near by and was a regular customer for ice cream and candy. On his way to kindergarten he stopped in and asked the clerk if Mr. M—— had lost much money.

"Yes," said the clerk.

"Did he lose as much as $200?" questioned Leonard.

"He lost more than that. He lost all he had," replied the clerk.

Leonard's face clouded, and he turned and walked slowly out of the store.

The following morning he was back and called for the proprietor.

"He's in the office," said the clerk.

Going back, Leonard placed a nickel on the desk where Mr. M—— was at work.

"Do you want some candy, Leonard?" asked Mr. M——.

"That is for you," said Leonard, as he pushed the nickel nearer his friend; and turning, the child left the store, his little face alight with happiness.

"And did you keep the money?" asked someone in surprise.

"Yes," said Mr. M——, "for he would have been made very unhappy had I refused."

The eyes of the proprietor were brimming as he related this experience. How much he had been helped by this testimony of love from a little child, no one can say.

Daily Anecdote

A Good Coat

The night was bitter cold. The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, beloved minister to the poor of London, bent his thoughtful, compassionate gaze upon the thinly clad, shivering cabbie who had just driven him home.

"I have a coat upstairs that would suit you," he said; "but before I give it to you I must tell you there is something strange about it."

The cabbie looked a bit doubtful, but answered bravely enough, "What is that, sir?"

"Well," said Mr. Pearse, "that coat has never had a glass of beer or spirits inside it from the day it was made until now. When you put it on I want you to promise that you will do everything in your power to keep its record clear."

"I promise," said the cabbie, extending his hand. "I will never dishonor it by putting any drink inside of it."

Many months later the good clergyman met the cabbie again, and learned that he had been true to his promise.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Mr. Hugh W. K. Wontner, secretary of the newly formed Coronation Accommodation Committee, declares that the American and overseas visitor need fear no difficulty in finding accommodations.
2. $10,000,000,000.
3. It was felt that the compulsory system was inapplicable to the Canadian climate, and that the increased cost would not be justified by the small increase in votes.
4. Yes; the British War Office has decided to spend more than $1,250,000 on Northern Ireland's defenses.
5. Attorney General Homer S. Cummings.
6. S. D. Winship, Manila business man. His fare was estimated at $2308.33.
7. Yes; Germany now has 2,500,000 anti-aircraft schools, with 25,000 instructors.
8. Twenty-five per cent.
9. According to the Department of Commerce, unrest abroad and the hope of security and profit in the United States caused the gold inflow.
10. The British Government hopes to get them started by June 1.
11. Miss Earhart plans to fly around the world, approximately following the equator.
12. General José Miaja, commander of Madrid's defense forces, announces that 30,000 Italian soldiers are with the rebels.
13. (1) That in proposing it, the President has turned his back on the specific mandate of the 1936 Democratic platform to seek a constitutional amendment; (2) the main refrain of the opposition that he is "packing the court," and (3) that he is setting a dangerous precedent.
14. Because of four attacks made by Spanish insurgent warships in international shipping lanes.
15. 148.
16. It gave Congress "power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age."
17. She was reported sunk off the Spanish coast by the rebel warship Canarias.
18. He was found guilty of contempt of the House of Representatives, arising from his action last May when he walked out on the Bell subcommittee, appointed to investigate his old-age pensions organizations in the country.
19. Yes; the issues which shut down General Motors plants two months ago in a 44-day strike were finally settled March 12.
20. David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, Edward R. Burke of Nebraska and Royal S. Copeland of New York.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Washington's white washer woman washed Washington's white waist while Washington went West.

Factual Figuring: 6 plus 12 minus 3 times 3, divided by 5, equals 9.

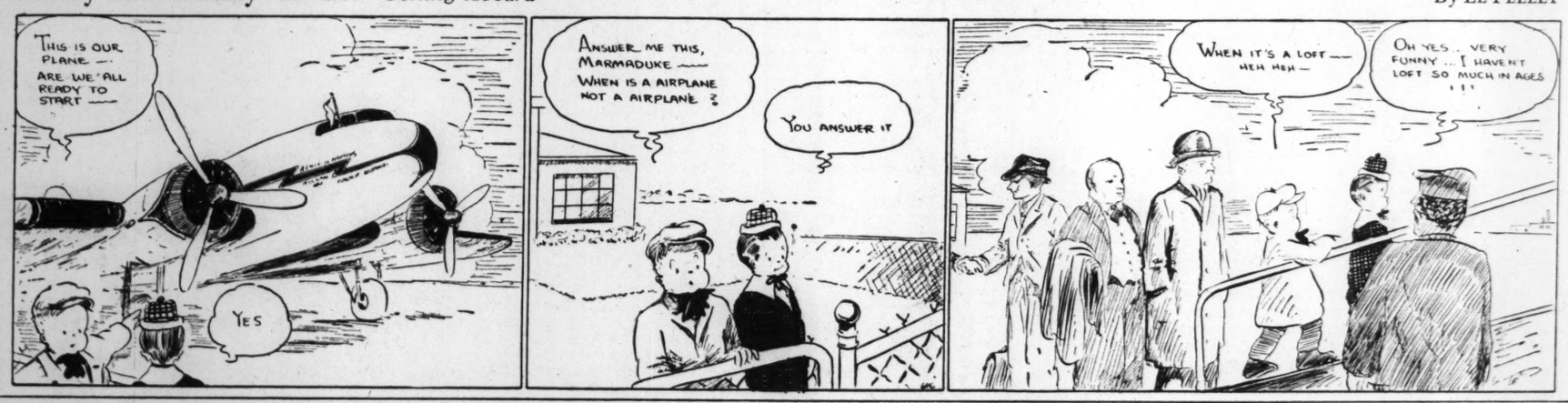
Letter Changing: Read, real, teal, tell, tall, talk.

Phonetic Rebus: Lowell (Low L)

Fun With Synonyms: Acute—shrewd; fearless — undaunted; cautious — circumspect; amicable—friendly; cogent—forcible; sincere—earnest; compatible—consistent; intrinsic—inherent; precise—exact; creditable—estimable.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Getting Aboard*

By LE PELLEY


THIS IS OUR PLANE — ARE WE ALL READY TO START —
YES
ANSWER ME THIS, MARMADUKE — WHEN IS A AIRPLANE NOT A AIRPLANE ?
YOU ANSWER IT
WHEN IT'S A LOFT — HEH HEH —
OH YES .. VERY FUNNY .. I HAVENT LOFT SO MUCH IN AGES !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Too Much of a Good Thing*

By CARMACK

This morning the Boss's dad tied a clock to my collar and told me to go up to the Boss's room with it-
I thought he just wanted the Boss to see that it was high time he was getting up —
Well, he saw it, all right-
R-R-R-R-R
R-R-R-R-R
R-R-R
R-R-R
And heard it, too!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

To End Child Labor: Next Steps

NEW YORK'S decisive rejection of the Child Labor Amendment comes as a severe blow to many who have engaged in the long fight to end the exploitation of children in industry.

After battling for years, they obtained the submission of an amendment giving Congress power to "limit, regulate or prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen." At first most of the states refused to ratify. Then depression unemployment provided fresh impetus.

Advocates hoped for final ratification in 1937. But the score so far in this legislative season is four rejections to three ratifications. Twenty-eight states have approved, but getting the additional eight now appears unlikely. Several states which had refused to ratify during thirteen years were expected to be carried along by New York. But despite appeals from the President and Governor Lehman, the New York Assembly voted, 102 to 42, against the amendment. This check is regarded as likely to block ratification for a year at least.

Fears aroused by President Roosevelt's plan for enlarging the Supreme Court have been added to those already felt, sincerely or insincerely, by many who declare the amendment opens the way to the regimentation of the nation's children. The prospect of delay or defeat for the amendment is causing a general reassessment of the situation.

A primary and indispensable step is continued education against child labor. State action should be encouraged, and it should be recognized that any legal effort can do little until it has the support of public opinion. Reform comes first and most securely in the thinking of the people. There has been progress. Child labor, rightfully so called, has sharply declined. There are, it is estimated, less than half a million child workers in the United States. But that can be put another way: There are nearly half a million child workers too many.

State action suffers from a serious handicap. States willing still to exploit their children make it hard for neighbor states which must compete with them. Only seven states have adopted the sixteen-year age minimum for work during school hours. Seven states allow boys and girls under sixteen (some of them are only ten) to work from nine to eleven hours a day in factories.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court opens up a line of federal-state action which is getting a good deal of attention. The court validated a federal law prohibiting the transmission of prison-made goods into any state which had barred their sale. This law, the Ashurst-Sumners Act, also requires the plain labeling of prison-made goods in interstate commerce. The Clark-Connery bill now before Congress would apply the same rules to the products of child labor. It is doubtful whether Congress could stop child labor on products or services which do not enter into interstate commerce. Other objections made to this plan are that it would be hard to administer and would tend to set up trade barriers between the states.

Another plan is to write a new amendment. The present amendment has been turned down at one time or another by thirty-eight states, and some sincere doubts are cast on its legal status even if eventually approved by thirty-six states. There is also the hope that a new start would permit an amendment to be submitted to state conventions instead of legislatures and quick ratification obtained, as was done with repeal, which took only ten months. A less loosely worded amendment would avoid much of the present opposition.

This newspaper has taken an active share in the effort to end child labor. It is persuaded that some kind of federal action to lay down minimum standards and encourage state action is necessary. It believes that many fears of the extremities to which Congress might go in stopping farm boys from doing chores or in interpreting "labor" so as to control education may have been exaggerated. But it is a mistake to ignore dangerous possibilities.

The general power to "regulate" could easily be abused. Medical regimentation which denies religious liberty is already rampant in state laws regarding children; it would tend to be more oppressive if exercised from Washington. We believe a new amendment could be drawn specifically safeguarding parental rights regarding the care and education of children while at the same time protecting children from exploitation in industry.

When the present amendment was proposed in 1924, we pointed out that its age limit was unnecessarily high. A new amendment might well be content to protect children under sixteen. We believe such an amendment would have the support of all except the insincere or those having extreme fears of federal power. And we believe that by submitting it to conventions, ratification could be obtained within a year. It seems to us the surest, quickest next step to end child labor.

Forgotten But Not Gone

THE recent production in London of Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew" has, in no uncertain manner, brought up the question whether there should be a Club for Forgotten Characters. After all, the movement has the support of no less a person than Aristotle. That famous Greek declared that men were gregarious by nature, by which he meant that they were essentially clubable. Why, then, should not forgotten characters be allowed to form a club?

The first member would undoubtedly be Sly the Tinker in "The Shrew." Shakespeare wrote a superb part for him in the opening scene and then permitted him completely to slip his memory. But the latest production of the play makes amends by keeping him on the stage during the entire performance. Other foundation members would naturally be the children in Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Candida." Most people would say that there are no children in "Candida," but that only shows how completely they have been forgotten. As a matter of fact, they were staying in the country on a short holiday. Yet when Candida came to choose between the poet Marchbanks and the clergyman Morell, she too forgot them so completely that they did not influence her decision at all. Theirs undoubtedly is a claim not to be tinkered with, however slyly one goes about it!

Between Two Worlds

THE Blum Government must be deriving double comfort from the oversubscription to the new French loan for national defense. The rush to invest in this loan is said to have no parallel since 1871. It bespeaks not only French patriotism but a possible return of financial support to the French Government.

The technical aspects of France's recent monetary difficulties must be brushed aside if one would see the crux of the problem. Premier Blum's switch to more conservative methods shows he recognizes that the trouble lies, as it has ever since the war, in the seemingly irreconcilable and traditional cleavage between what one may roughly term Left and Right. Inability of these two French elements to co-operate because of distrust of each other's motives is the underlying reason of France's financial problems now as in the past.

The Popular Front Government is essentially a Left one and for this reason the French moneyed classes have given it scant support since it came into power. Of course, it is not possible to ascertain just how much of this non-co-operation has been due to political animosities, and how much to an understandable reluctance to invest money under uncertain circumstances. But numerous observers have felt that the financial difficulties of the French Government have been aggravated by deliberate withholding of support by moneyed interests.

Well knowing their tactics, Premier Blum nevertheless went ahead with his reforms which were swept forward by a popular wave no conservative or Rightist Frenchman dared to oppose for a time.

But as events evolved and the flush of the Leftist victory faded, the rigid non-co-operation of the influential French moneyed classes began to be felt by the Popular French Government.

Then came a supreme effort to hurdle difficulties which were finding distinct echoes in the other member nations of the tripartite monetary agreement. Premier Blum has turned a much more conservative corner to coax French capital from its lairs at home and abroad. If French capital continues to meet Premier Blum halfway in his latest concessions to conservatism, a concrete step will have been taken to the solution of many French difficulties.

Elihu Thomson

TO MEASURE the influence of an outstanding man upon a profession, an industry or his time is one of the most difficult tasks in the world. There are no units by which such a career as Elihu Thomson's can be scaled; but in the history of electrical engineering and its transcendent services to all sorts and conditions of men in every civilized land the name of the kindly philosopher of Swampscott, Massachusetts, will long shine.

Professor Thomson's inventive genius flowered forth in more than 700 patents, reputedly second only in number to those of his friend, the late Thomas A. Edison.

Professor Thomson was a pioneer of first rank in electricity. He was born but a few years after the fundamental discoveries of Faraday and Henry, and the materialization of the telegraph. From his boyhood almost to the close of his fertile life, the world has had the benefit of his insatiable curiosity and creative thinking in both pure and applied science. He was no cloistered researcher. His laboratory at the General Electric factory in Lynn was accessible to innumerable seekers after inspiration, and he was as receptive to interested comment as he was, in the best sense of the word, charming as a host.

Dr. Thomson's long connection with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which he served as acting president in a critical period, made an indelible impress upon its life. Elihu Thomson's career reminds us "that the possibilities of being at once broad and deep did not pass with Leonardo da Vinci or even with Benjamin Franklin."

Master Physicist

Book News of the Day

IF there hadn't been a long waiting list for engineer's apprentices, Sir Joseph John Thomson, O. M., D. Sc., F. R. S., etc., might today be blowing locomotive whistles between King's Cross Station, London, and Cambridge. To pass the time, he attended Owens College, now Manchester University, and before England's locomotive builders could find a place for him, he was on the road to becoming one of the world's most distinguished physicists, a man about whom contemporaries would write, "He reduced matter to a suppositional vacuum in a hypothetical medium."

Most active during years when natural science was proving valuable in the solution of fundamental problems of human limitations, his was the inspiration generously imparted to less hardy pioneers, leading them on to new worlds of ions, corpuscles, molecules and atom particles. Among personally conquered lands was the vast realm of modern electronics, opened by his discovery of the electron during the closing years of the nineteenth century. Consequently his RECOLLECTIONS AND REFLECTIONS (New York: Macmillan. $4) involve the fortunes and romance of history-making researches, instead of round-house chatter of railroad mechanics and firemen.

As might be expected of the pen of a master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Sir Joseph writes primarily as a teacher. His reflections on educational matters precede chapters of recollections on matters scientific, and one can readily discern he would prefer to see universities improve the quality of their product rather than the quantity, tempering likewise an observed tendency to pay too much attention to research and not enough to teaching.

Fortunately, between discussions of educational practice are travel-gleaned anecdotes on a variety of subjects ranging from the author's impressions of West Point, Booker T. Washington and Maryland fried chicken to Bryan, "the bimetallic presidential candidate," and Wilson's idealism, "which might have been a good thing for the world."

For a man who has accomplished so much as head of England's Cavendish Research Laboratories and written so profoundly on electrical and atomic theory, his contacts with other fields are amazing for variety and depth of understanding. This allows him unusual latitude in examining diverse subjects whether they be test-tubable or not. One exception must be made, however, and that is with regard to American football. As a Thomson precipitate, football resembles a heavy mixture of the American game, English Rugby and cricket.

For clear, concise explanations of scientific discoveries charmingly related to people and things instead of theories, this book is in vivid contrast to heterogeneous collections of scientific "facts" collated with textbooks by semi-technical writers. Intimate associations with key investigators like Rutherford, Clerk Maxwell, Crookes, Helmholtz, Sir Ambrose Fleming, Lord Rayleigh, Hertz, Huxley, Lord Kelvin and others, with an adeptness at ferreting out important features of an individual's work ordinarily unknown to lay readers, enables Sir Joseph to render a unique service to future generations.

H. B. N.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Peace Trade, War Trade"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Peace Trade, War Trade," concerning the hearing before the House Military Affairs Committee, has just come to my attention due to my absence from my office.

I agree with you that trade is not an end in itself in the far-reaching efforts of Secretary Hull's reciprocal tariff program, and, like you, I know it is an appeal to patriotic peace-mindedness instead of an appeal to pocketbooks. But we must think of these things in such a time as we now live in, with nations over all the world preparing for war.

I believe as you do that when the time to make a choice is at hand, America's choice will be for neutrality and not for trade.

In pointing out the inconsistency to the House Military Affairs Committee, I merely sought to give what information I could based on experience in this field.

New York, N. Y. BERNARD M. BARUCH

"Doers for Peace"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am writing this letter in gratitude for the excellent article, "Doers for Peace," by Wickham Steed, which you published in the Wide Horizon column recently.

To young people like myself, the question of world peace has been of paramount interest for some time, and most of us, I am sure, have felt very helpless to avert what seems to be a determined marching toward war in European nations. However, Mr. Steed seems to have sounded a hopeful note in telling us of the work being done by the people of Manchester, Eng. It heartens one considerably to know that there is such a group of people, working so wholeheartedly to "build bridges of understanding and helpfulness over all frontiers, good or bad, in a Europe set free from fear," as the Manchester manifesto states. And freedom from fear as well as true brotherly love are the only things which will ultimately bring about that "peace . . . which passeth all understanding" and which is truly more than an "absence of war."

Chicago, Ill. (MISS) MARGARET CROTTY

"State Responsibility in Relief"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I for one would like to express approval of your editorial, "State Responsibility in Relief." I have felt for some time the principles involved should have publicity.

The attempt, or at least the willingness, of the Federal Government in the last few years to melt state responsibility into federal, has broken down state virility both economically and politically. From the political standpoint, the party in power at Washington gets the credit for being the Big Papa, and almost certain re-election. The party prestige thus seized gives state prestige to this same party. The whole thing works hand and glove into a one-party control, which is a bad condition for a democracy.

I would be happy to see the rugged politics that would force all state responsibilities back into state hands. If and when unable to meet their own responsibilities, the states could then borrow of the Federal Government.

I feel this editorial has touched upon a vital weakness in our present system.

Loveland, Colo. E. D. WAGNALLS

A Self-Perpetuating Court

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The President says his court proposal will insure progressive wide-awake thinking. If this is his motive, why doesn't he suggest that the Supreme Court be made self-perpetuating? Let there be a compulsory retirement age. But let the retiring justice with the other justices select his successor. Surely they are as capable as the President to select a justice.

This plan would do two things, both of which are essential to the Supreme Court. It would insure independence and it would insure progressive, wide-awake thinking.

Foxboro, Mass. T. S. P.

Peace in World Relationships

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please accept my felicitations and admiration for the able way in which the Monitor has been handling the problem of peace, on the editorial page. In a recent issue over two columns were concerned with this overwhelmingly important issue in world relationships; and an added editorial on the economic situation had peace as an implied goal. This is a truly great and constructive work; and if the rest of the press devoted as much space and thought to it, the whole mass of public opinion would, no doubt, be gradually swung toward a world-wide awakening on this question. AMY BONNER

New York, N. Y.

Official Alarm Clock?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Everyone will have to concede that President Roosevelt has awakened the country to take a real interest in the affairs of our National Government. NAT R. SIMMONS

York, Neb.

Our Complete Gardener

"Looks Pretty Good, Eh?" By a Staff Artist

ALWAYS intriguing is the Old Testament prophecy, "And in that day seven women shall take hold of one man." A rather appalling combination for the lone man, it always seemed. An unfair triumph of feminine prowess.

But now as with six other women I lay hold of Mr. Parker and behold him, in spite of our united forces, each morning cheerfully clucking to his old bay horse as he appears jogging along tranquilly in his high-seated buggy, I understand the completeness of our village gardener.

Mr. Parker, rough and ready, serene in blue overalls, patched shirt and a soft hat that once was gray. An impervious native, reminiscent of Mr. Barkis as he drives down the village street and scans our gardens with an appreciative stiffening of ownership. Occasionally sitting by his side his nondescript housekeeper, who, glancing at him surreptitiously, is hoping, I dare say, to hear him grunt, "Barkis is willin'."

This most-sought-for man of our community, coming to me on Monday, to an elderly spinster on Tuesday, to a writer on Wednesday, to the church organist on Thursday, to Grandma Bates with her budding rock garden on Friday, to Aunty Allen on Saturday morning and to her daughter, a New York secretary, on Saturday afternoon.

An exacting seven if you will. Each with her own idea of a garden. Each an opinionated New England woman. But all bowing in deference to Mr. Parker.

For there are other garden-minded women who seek to lay hold of our gardener. Persistent women who phone in, "Will you ask Mr. Parker to stop as he goes home?" Aggressive women who hail him with the unctious request that he give them an hour of hoeing after supper.

Small wonder, then, that he knows his power. No great marvel that we seven endeavor to walk humbly before our master gardener, this old tobacco planter with his innate knowledge of how to make things grow. Not crammed with theories nor garden book lore. Just a lover of the soil like his ancestors before him, who planted seeds, kept down the weeds and chuckled over the harvest. One intimately acquainted with chewing bugs and gnawing insects. One who looks at budding maples and says, "Now the leaves are like mouse's ears, we can plant."

His garden specialty, barnyard fertilizer, to be dug in deep. Nothing quite so growing, he says, as with gusto he spades it in. And for his favorites, leaf mold collected from the woods near his house. This gift not to be advertised in the village. A "when this you see, remember me," donation to be spoken of only in the confines of one's own garden.

For unlike most gardeners, he welcomes a woman working by his side. Exchanging comments on budding things. The coming up of seeds, the thinning out of sprouting rows, the arrangement of the perennial borders.

His advice never dictatorial. Rather a user of the rhetorical question. "Don't you think we better divide the peonies?"

Never a fast worker. Slow, plugging along. Pushing the wheelbarrow with a certain dogged determination. Clicking his hoe with steady stroke. No showing off. No emulating my quick movements. Looking up with a perceptible twinkle in his squint eye as I enumerate in rapid succession the things I want done.

"I'll do what I have time for," his answer.

Patient as a dormouse. Moving my weigela three times in order to somewhat conceal its blowzy pinkness. Marching shrubs to new locations when the color clashes. Watching my experiments with silent amusement. A twitch of a smile on his tan-hard face.

A quiet workman, liking praise. "Looks pretty good, eh?" A lonely man. Gardens, his solace. Always calling the flowers, "posies." Exclaiming when in happy mood, "Quite a posy bed." Owning with his seven women their old-fashioned gardens. Boasting of Mrs. Allen's iris. Telling with pride of the four hundred daffodil bulbs planted for her daughter. Proclaiming my red Grootendorst rose.

Taking home with him at night a wagonload of discarded plants. Phlox, chrysanthemums, Oriental poppies. All kinds of prolific perennials. Extra aster plants. Anything bright from a garden to a garden. Slips from rose bushes to root in fruit jars.

His own garden the pride of his heart. Glorifying the old back road. Something to talk about. Its rich soil making our discards to bloom in royal splendor. Fringing with color his small cottage on the edge of the woods.

A garden of seven in one. Mr. Parker's flagon of hope.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

Mirror of World Opinion

Prosperity and the Plain Man

IT IS a mistaken notion which seems to have gained prevalence in recent years that prosperity can actually be produced by legislative enactment. . . .

Caring for the helpless, distressed and unfortunate also stands as a public obligation which must be met either by governmental or private agencies. But it is no less important that we prepare and assist our youth and as many others as possible to care for themselves and their own. It is a danger of cumulative proportions to foster through governmental agencies a psychology of helplessness or of static existence which looks permanently to public beneficence for support.—*Montana Record-Herald* (Helena).

The Wide Horizon

The Neutrality Quest

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

BEHIND the seemingly unimportant interchange of unpleasantries between Mayor LaGuardia and the Nazi press last week, there were signs of distinct seriousness. The incident, in fact, was a graphic illustration of tendencies outlined in two articles on foreign policy in the Monitor's "Issues Before America" series. It underlines the factual observation that American "moral" or emotional neutrality toward the present European situation is not far from the 1915 stage, by which is meant that predominant American sentiment supports the democracies in Europe, and finds much to mistrust in the totalitarian states.

And it is worth noting that Secretary of State Hull, like William Jennings Bryan before him, refused to be drawn into an unneutral position, and behaved toward the German Government precisely as he would have behaved toward any other, thus displaying complete and unchallengeable neutrality. Yet he met with a barrage of internal criticism.

A well-known liberal writer in Washington met this correspondent a day or two ago and said: "Why on earth did Hull apologize to the Nazis?" The answer was plainly that the Secretary of State surveyed the matter completely dispassionately. Had the Mayor of New York made slurring remarks about the British King, an apology in much the same terms would have been expected—had the British demanded it. One recalls—with a bow to British diplomacy—that when the Mayor of Chicago was "twisting the lion's tail" with traditional zeal a few years ago, the British behaved with their usual aplomb. They definitely did not protest. They recognized—because it was their own practice—that the Washington Administration had no authority whatever over local officials, and that "free speech" reigns in the United States. They knew the remedy was unconcern.

* * *

Now come more provocative dispatches from Berlin. First, the Nazi press—which only prints what the authorities allow it to print—indulges itself in several days of anti-American invective, some of which is unprintable in America. Next, the United States protests. The Germans fail to take official note of the protest, and issue an unofficial communiqué which makes matters worse. The news stories from Berlin are not calculated to promote understanding.

It is to be hoped that the incident goes no further. But it has already added fuel to the back log of American sentiment opposing Fascism. It makes American emotional neutrality just that much more difficult. It stands in the way of American support of a revisionist movement, which might have eased Germany's pressures.

The incident comes aptly in the midst of the neutrality debate in Congress. It reveals how limited in scope the embargo law now on its way to enactment would be in face of an actual crisis. It illustrates the one factor which authors and publicists of the economic "road-to-war" school largely ignored. The present neutrality campaign sprang from the thesis, widely publicized two and three years ago, that American participation in the World War had come about because of commercial and financial ties with the Allies. There was undeniably a great measure of accuracy in the thesis. The actual documents—particularly the interchanges between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing—show how early in the struggle the American economy had been linked to that of the Allies.

* * *

But the documents did not reveal the emotional forces involved. They did not show how keenly and deeply the majority of Americans felt that democracy was being menaced after 1914. Some of this sentiment was induced; much of it was spontaneous. Two words of personal reminiscence may illustrate this point. In 1914-15, I was employed—outside of grammar-school hours—in a little weekly newspaper office in Maine. It was, goodness knows, the most obscure of all possible newspapers. Yet into that office poured a steady stream of war propaganda. I recall sitting on a high stool in front of the table on which I used to fold the entire newspaper issue (inside four pages on Wednesday, outsides on Thursday) and reading the story of "Ned Nesbit, the American Boy Aviator" who—as early as 1914-15—was having the most thrilling experiences escaping from German prison camps, rescuing beautiful Belgian maidens, and so on. That office must have received twenty columns a week of prepared matrices or even boilerplate of pro-ally war propaganda.

The natural American reaction is revealed by the fact that we were prone to print this material, and I do not recall anyone suggesting that we were not doing a patriotic service by so doing. Most people were violently pro-ally in that town. So much so that I remember the family's alarm at the philosophy of my grandfather, a Maine farmer, who entirely disapproved of the war and warned of the dangers of American participation. "I do hope he doesn't turn into too much of a copperhead," one kindly neighbor said to us consolingly.

Well, that was 1914-15. The same raw materials for violent unneutrality are in the makings today—in Washington, in New York, in Berlin and elsewhere. It is up to alert Americans to make certain whether they want to go where this tide may take them.